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EDERAL POLITICS.

VIEWS OF AN OBSERVER

Notices the Differences Between Hayes and arfield—The One on an Ice-Freezer, the Other a Coal-Heater—The Political Gossip of the Day, Etc.

ASHINGTON, December 29.—I met a hern representative, who is a cosmo- an observer at Washington, and he e the following quaint analysis of Hayes Garfield: "The general impression ashington is that Garfield will succeed oliticians of the republican party yes failed through his better fel- President Hayes has always been le constrained. Not of a large, volumi- mind and beaming address, he has obliged to fall back on his judgment, ch he looked to public opinion to for him. President Hayes has always a great respect for that public which rather came from ve him from what is called the respect- e side of life. the presidency he has upied somewhat the position of a poor ng man, who was taught to aim to be his betters. The people in Washington k that Garfield is a little rougher but a mer atom of public opinion itself—that does not require to learn what is goin e the opinion, but is all the while in the rent of it by his spontaneity and easy d on things.

Garfield is not often in a man's compa- more than three or four days before he sidle up to him and take him around waist under the arm, and rather hug him Hayes wouldn't do that for the world, Washington, Madison and Polk an never did it. Consequently, there has rdly ever been a time when the politi ns, who are hail fellows well met, ever inside the skin of Mr. Hayes. He was impulsive, even, though distant, and they don't [illegible] intellectual distinction him to requite for his want of warmth. vernors of states have generally been res as presidents. William Henry rison was the old governor of the north- t, and all the historical indications are if he had lived out his term he would e been even more of a failure than John er, who was also a state governor. Jef- on was a failure as a state governor, but ccess as a president. Monroe was a suc- as a state governor and a very thin ident. Van Buren was regarded in New as a good politician and governor, but dministration collapsed at Washington. was not renominated, and he had a state governor. Johnson was a com- failure as president, but a strong state litician in the country at ease with Garfield. h he is a little shy and metallic at with strangers. He admires bright and fires back at them, and there is ing that after a while Conkling may e Garfield's prime favorite. Garfield ood feeding qualities, and likes long rs. with champagne, and Hayes likes etable dinners, without champagne, everybody is superior. Garfield t like them too good, but just good h."

known that some prominent demo- and reported that others, think the al votes of Georgia ought not to be d, because the presidential electors state did not meet on the day re- by the constitution and cast their for president and vice president, rats of the strict construction variety ll afford to take the position in this ce, because the votes of Georgia's votes amount to nothing so far as Hancock erned, as the election of Garfield is nd question whether Georgia's votes nted or not. It appears that there e differences of opinion on the ques at will be raised in this Georgia case members of both political parties.

hal Fitzsimons of Georgia is one few straight-out bourbon democrats ted to office by the present admin- n. Charges of mal-administration requently been made against him, er fully sustained. He appears to ot into serious trouble recently, it harged by some of his former depu- t he had never paid them. An agent department of justice was sent to gate the case and he reported the ion to be true; the amount of non- t is said to be about $5,000. It is own what action will be taken by sident in the matter.

republicans who are here now claim ey will organize the senate. George he will not go outside of his ffice under the new senate. publicans ought to ex- e hand of fellowship to Mahone. He the senate will stand a tie of thirty- d Mahone will make the administra irty-sixth on all patriotic subjects, obably on organization.

ing southern lawyers seem to think e recent decision of the United States e court, of a case involving the pay f a debt in Virginia in lawful money, d been during the war paid in con- e money, is of greater importance apprehended. Not only will it give litigation in cases where large sums ederate money were once paid in sat- n of debts, but will compel payment debts in many of the southern

e case just decided, after the Virginia f appeals had decided to enforce the ent of the United States supreme the latter passed over the appeals and acting directly upon the circuit f the county in which the case origi- awarded judgment for defendant ssertion by the United States supreme f its power to enforce its decisions, compulsory redemption of its cou ttached to Virginia bonds.

following statement shows the popu- of certain states and territories ac g to the United States census of 188 . tatement is still subject to possible tions by reason of the discovery of ons or duplications of names in the f the inhabitants returned:

na	1,261,241	Arkansas	802,581
cticut	622 633	Delaware	146,654
	[illegible]	Georgia	1,537 878
	1,624 463	Kansas	995,335
cky	1,648,599	Louisiana	940,263
	64[illegible],945	Massachusetts	1,784,085
ri	2,169,[illegible]91	Nebraska	352,452
s	9[illegible]2,650	New Hampshire	347,782
ersey	1,130,892	New York	5,082,844
Carolina	1,400,000	Oregon	174,157
Island	276 528	South Carolina	995,706
ssee	1,542,463	Virginia	1,512,220
nsin	1,315,886	Idaho	32,611
	148,607	Wyoming	20,788
ont	332 336	West Virginia	618,193
Columbia	177,638	Montana	39,157
ngton	75,120		

e president has not yet selected a suc- r to Judge Woods as United States cir- udge for the fifth judicial circuit. more prominent applicants who are pressed by their friends for the posi- re Samuel T. Rice, of Montgomery, H. F. Sunrall, of Mississippi, and e Settle, of Florida.

THE HARD FREEZE

hat Made the Nation Shiver.

ADELPHIA, December 30.—Last night the y, which at 9 p. m. receded 7 degrees zero, took a rapid decline until at 7 o'clock orning it marked 5 degrees below zero. It ported still lower in various parts of the t this was the official report at the United signal office. At 10 o'clock this morning risen to zero. At Wilmington, Delaware, hed at 8 below. Reports from exposed along the Blue Ridge in Lehigh and Schul- gion showed an average temperature of to 22 below, the latter being reported at rtsville, Pa. In the same region most of untry roads are blockaded by the snow. ers are pulling down fences and driving h open fields on account of snow-drifts g the roads impassable.

AGO, December 30.—The mercury was rising terday evening, and at midnight had as high as zero, with chances favoring weather to-day. Light snow was flying in . At present advices indicate warmer westward and colder weather eastward. old spell has been more severe and lasting any for eight years, but it has been singu- free from casualties. Railroad trains are g quite late on all roads, being in some six hours behind time. Considerable diffi- s experienced in handling freight and live so that receipts have materially decreased stock yards.

ISVILLE, KY., December 30.—The signal ser- ffice reports that the temperature here yes- morning stood at seven degrees below zero. no time during the day got higher than five es below. At midnight it was two degrees with a brisk southwest wind and clear her.

LVESTON, December 30.—At midnight the ometer stood at twenty-one degrees above .

cial to the News says that at San Antonio, as the coldest on record. There, at the thermometer stood at ten degrees be- and the ice was two inches thick. The pipes are frozen throughout the city, and are bursted. The new water-tanks along the railroad are frozen, delaying the trains. At Dallas the mercury during the day fell to four degrees above zero, and at Corsicana to six degrees above.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 30.—This was the coldest morning of the season. The mercury stood 10 degrees below. There is but little snow on the ground

DANVILLE, VA., December 30.—The weather is the coldest ever known here. The snow fell all day yesterday, and until after nightfall. At seven o'clock this evening the thermometer stood 3 degrees above zero.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The weather is intensely cold here this morning. Between 11 and 12 last night it was two degrees below. At midnight it was 4 degrees below and at 6 o'clock this morning it was 12 degrees below.

NEW YORK, December 30.—At 7 a. m. to day the mercury at New Orleans stood at 22 degrees above, a fall of 8 degrees; Galveston—21 degrees above, a fall of 3 degrees; Vicksburg—16 degrees above, a fall of 1 degree; Jacksonville, Fla—23 degrees above, a fall of 27 degrees; Cedar Keys—21 degrees above, a fall of 32 degrees; Savannah—16 degrees above, a fall of 25 degrees; Augusta—8 degrees above, a fall of 5 degrees; Montgomery—8 degrees above, a fall of 15 degrees; Charleston—15 degrees above, a fall of twenty-eight degrees; Norfolk—ten degrees above, a fall of 18 degrees; Wilmington, N. C, 11 degrees above, a fall of 16; Knoxville, Tenn., 2 degrees above, a fall of 9.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The morning has been intensely cold. At 12 o'clock the mercury at Hudnuts stood 1 degree above zero. At 7 a m. the minimum temperature was 7 degrees below zero; at 7 p. m. 4 below, and at 11 o'clock 2 above

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 30.—The cold wave reached here last night. The temperature is the lowest for many years. At seven o'clock this morning, the mercury stood 11 degrees above zero, and at 10 o'clock it was 7. Snow fell last night [illegible] for a few minutes.

MONTGOMERY, December 30.—At six o'clock this morning the thermometer was 8 degrees above zero.

RICHMOND, December 30.—The weather here to-day is the coldest since January 18, 1857, when the thermometer reached 8 degrees below zero. To-day at sunrise the mercury reached the same figure. The snow lies very thick on the ground and sleighing is very fine. James Johnson, an aged colored man, was found frozen to death near Atlee station nine miles from the city on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. A faithful dog was found on his body and had to be removed by force.

COLUMBUS, GA., December 30.—The coldest weather on record prevails here. The thermometer in the [illegible] stood at 4 degrees above, and on the Alabama hills at zero The snow fall of yesterday virtually suspended business.

CHARLESTON, December 30.—The temperature this morning was lower than it has been since 1835. The minimum temperature recorded by the signal offices is 3 degrees above zero, and reports from other part of the city bordering on the water front give the minimum at 12 degrees. In 1835 the lowest point reached was 9 degrees above zero. In 1871 the lowest was 19 degrees, which up to this time was the lowest point since 1835. To-day has been clear but intensely cold. The streets and even the salt water ponds in the city are frozen hard and everybody is enjoying this rather novel condition of things. At this hour (10:30 p. m.) the thermometer registers 27 degrees.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 30.—We are having the coldest weather experienced since 1857. The thermometer was nineteen degrees above zero this morning. Oranges on trees in this city are frozen, and it is feared that the fruit up the river is badly damaged. About one-third of the crop has already been gathered. It is not known whether the trees are injured. A dispatch from Sumter county says oranges there are not damaged. That county is about 110 miles south of this city.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 30.—The mercury fell last night to three degrees below zero in this city. The coldest weather here for four years. The ground is covered with snow to the depth of four inches. The weather is moderating.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 30.—The weather to-day was the coldest experienced here in several years The thermometer at 7 a m. registered five degrees above zero. The ground is covered with snow, and better sleighing has not been known here for several years

RONDOUT, N. Y, December 30.—Weather clear; thermometer 8 below.

ALBION, N. Y., December 30.—Weather stormy; thermometer 10 below.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., December 30.—Thermometer 10 below.

RED BANK, N. J., December 30.—Railroads blockaded; thermometer 9 below.

NEWBURG, N. Y., December 30.—Thermometer 12 below.

SEA GIRT, N. J, December 30.—Thermometer 6 below: snow drifted eight feet deep.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., December 30.—Thermometer 12 below.

FREEHOLD, N. J., December 30.—Railroads all blockaded; thermometer 10 below.

LEWES, DEL., December 30.—Trains snowbound; thermometer 4 below.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 30.—Thermometer 20 below.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A Buffalo, N. Y., special says the snow storm still continues, with no immediate prospect of abating It is one of the severest ever experienced. All the trains on the New York Central railroad, which should have gone east this morning, have been abandoned.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—The river was gorged some miles below the city last night and the ice stopped running in this harbor about 10:30 a. m. The weather is much milder to-day with indications of thawing before long.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—The Ohio river closed here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the news received here indicates that it is frozen over solid for quite a distance below. The sky is hazy, and the thermometer at noon registered 20 degrees above zero.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., December 30.—The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero here this morning. At Fair Haven at [illegible] a. m. it was 14 degrees below zero. The wind is very high, and the railroads are generally blocked with heavy drifts of snow.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 30.—The storm continued with unusual severity during last night and up to about 3 o'clock this evening. No passenger trains were sent out on the New York Central or Erie roads until this evening.

Suits Dismissed.

NASHVILLE, December 30.—The solicitor for Robbins B. Smith appeared before the chancellor and consented to a dismissal at the cost of said Smith, of the bill heretofore filed to enjoin an increase of the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and also consented to a dissolution of the injunction heretofore granted against the increase of said stock, and that the proceedings for contempt heretofore instituted against the Louisville and Nashville railroad company should be discharged.

All suits and differences between the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and Adams and Southern express companies, have been amicably arranged upon a basis eminently satisfactory to the Louisville and Nashville railroad company.

The King's Mountain Mining Company Fails.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The King's Mountain Mining Company, of 52 Broadway, has been placed in the hands of a receiver, on the application of Chauncey T. Bowen, one of the creditors. The company was incorporated September 10th, 1877, with a capital stock of $1,200,000, It had 500 acres of mineral land at Gaston, N. C., besides buildings and improvements, which were valued at $20,000. Hon. Andrew J. Curtin was president; M. F. Buckley, vice-president, and Spencer Trask, treasurer. The late sale of stock of the company at the New York Mining Exchange was on December 23, 3 0 shares being sold at 60 cents per share.

Cadet Whittaker.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The court martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker has been ordered to convene at West Point on Tuesday, July 18. Brigadier-General Miles is to be president of the court.

The following is the detail for the court; Brigadier General N. A. Miles, president of the court Colonel H A. Morrow, 21st infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Pinckney Lugenbell 1st infantry; Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Brannon, 1st artillery; Major Lewis Merrill, 7th cavalry; Major S. B. Sumner, 5th cavalry; Captain R. T. Frank. 1st artillery; Captain J. N Craig, 10th infantry; Captain Merritt Barber, 16th infantry; Major A. B. Gardner, judge advocate of the court.

Railroads About to Gobble the Express Business.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A rumor prevails that the business now so lucrative to the Adams, American and Wells-Fargo express companies is largely to be taken from them at no distant day by action of the railroad companies. Some of the leading companies are said to be favorable to a plan for controlling the business now done by the express companies, and making a pooling arrangement similar to those now made with reference to freight. Expressmen who were asked concerning this to-day say they have heard the rumor. Railroad men say that the railroads ought to have the business any way.

Finding Her Husband in a Murderer's Cell.

NEWARK, December 30.—To-day a woman came to the jail and asked to see Lammens, the murderer of Meierhoffer, who is to be hanged January 6. Mutual recognition followed and it transpired that she was Lammens's wife. While living in Brooklyn sixteen years ago Lammens was convicted of burglary and sent to Sing Sing, afterwards to Auburn and later to the [illegible] insane asylum, and still later was reported dead, hence the wife did not suspect her husband when she read a familiar name as that of the Newark convict She was induced by a dream to make the visit to day.

A Bawdy House Sensation in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, December 30.—Mrs. Emma Foster, an inmate of a house of ill fame, was shot and fatally wounded to night, about 10 o'clock, by M. C. Hall, an insurance agent, who claims to be her husband Mrs. Foster was formerly of Cincinnati, where her mother, whose name is Wright, is still living. Jealousy is assigned as the cause for the shooting. Hall has been arrested and will be held to await a change in the unfortunate woman's condition, whom the doctors say cannot recover.

Shot All Around.

CHARLESTON, December 30.—A special dispatch to the News and Courier reports that in Sumter county to-day a colored man named Wright, for whom a warrant had been issued for stealing a bale of cotton, cut and shot a deputy sheriff named Bateman, who attempted to arrest him, and was then shot and killed by another deputy. Bateman's wounds are serious.

Panic in a Boston Hall.

BOSTON, December 30.—There was quite a panic in the Horticultural hall, last night, but fortunately no one was injured. The curtain caught fire from the footlights during the performance. The flames were extinguished by the actors, and beyond the destroying of the curtain, valued at six hundred dollars, did but little damage.

A SECOND SOUTHERN

TO BIND CINCINNATI TO US.

Sale of the Kentucky Central to Cincinnati Capitalists—Mr. M. E Ingalls Frankly Tells the Story of the Buyers—$5,000,000 to be Expended at Once.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The recent rapid and steady advance of Kentucky Central common stock from fifteen cents to nearly fifty has been noted. It was generally supposed to be caused by the declared intention of those in control to extend the line to Knoxville, Tenn., and thus by connecting with Atlanta, tap the entire southern railroad system as a competitor of the successful Cincinnati Southern railway. The developments of yesterday would seem to show that other influences had been at work. As early as 'Change hours a rumor ran rampant that the Kentucky Central railway had been purchased—"gobbled" is the pet phrase—by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago. Like all rumors, this one changed shape as it spread, and a favorite view was that M. E. Ingalls, Charley West—who is in for everything since he gave a museum away—the "Banner Boys" and others had formed a pool and bought the old thing up, intending to at once complete the Knoxville extension and go in for the growing southern traffic. In railway offices this report was generally "pooh-hooed" as a big bluff made to affect the leasing of the Cincinnati Southern, which certain parties wanted "cheap." Amid this difference of views the Commercial made up its mind that if Ingalls had bought a railroad he knew it, and that if the time was ripe he was the man to tell about it. Facing this never-too-busy-for business gentleman, the following conversation, in substance, was brought about:

"Well, what did you pay the Kentucky Central?"

"Haven't paid anything yet; may have agreed to pay something."

"Who are you?"

"Henry Lewis, John I. Kinney, myself and friends."

"Is Charley West one of the friends?"

"No."

"Well, what have you agreed to pay?"

"About forty."

"Forty what?"

"Forty cents on the dollar per share."

"And how many shares have you bought?"

"About $3,000,000 out of the $4,500,000."

"That gives you control, and you will at once extend to Knoxville?"

"That is for future determination. What we shall do at once is to extend to Winchester, Ky., twenty-six miles, making connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio, and bringing the business of that road 'all rail,' into the city. That work will be done within six months."

"Do you leave the Big Four?"

"No. I shall take no active executive part in the new management."

"Who will be president of the new company?"

"That I do not know. As the annual election does not occur until the last part of January nothing has been considered as to that."

"Will not the completion of the proposed southern connections lessen the value of the Cincinnati Southern?"

"It should not. There is plenty of business for both; all they can do, in fact, True, when the Kentucky Central reaches Knoxville, we will have close connection with Atlanta, which seems to be the objective point of all southern railroad enterprise, and will be on equal terms with the city's road. But the development of the south has been large, and will be tremendous within the next five years. Both roads will have plenty to do, and as the new road will be as much a Cincinnati road as the Southern, the city is to be congratulated."

"From whom was the stock purchased?"

"From the Pendletons, Bowlers and other large stockholders."

"Did you buy any of the $500,000, limited to six per cent dividend, preferred stock?"

"No. I don't know much about that."

"What will it cost to complete the connections and equipment proposed immediately?"

"About $5,000,000, and the money is all at command when needed."

In conclusion of the very frank interview, Mr. Ingalls said he thought the matter one for congratulation to the city. The Chesapeake and Ohio would be brought into city, the and another great trunk to the east completed. With it will come an immense business from East Tennessee. "I am very enthusiastic for the city over the outlook. Three hundred miles of trunk line cannot be opened to her trade without being felt. There is business for all the roads. No uneasiness need be felt on that score."

A CANADIAN SENSATION.

Serious Charges Brought Against the Premier.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 30.—A letter from Henry Y. Hind, of the Halifax commission, to John A. McDonald, premier, is published this morning, and contains some scathing charges against the latter. The following are extracts from the letter: "You know that my allegations are true and that you are afraid to have an open and impartial parliamentary investigation and to put me in the witness box in fair and open court. Allow me further to ask, Does the false cry of blackmail shelter you from the responsibility of a thorough and public investigation into the extent and ramifications of the grossest corruption among subordinates in the several departmental offices of the government, to wit: in the forgery and falsification of the fishery statistics; in the presentation of these forged statistics to a judicial tribunal upon oath, in reproducing these forged statistics once again in 1880, under your own receipt and for a special purpose? These are facts which shake the honor and credit of the country until atoned for. Will you now afford me at once a fair and open opportunity for proving my statements before a parliamentary committee? I shall come early in January to Ottawa and invite manly critics to measure your case of blackmail with rivers of black dishonor and crime which my papers and printed documents reveal.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Ireland, South Africa, Turkey and Elsewhere.

LONDON, December 30.—A correspondent of the Times at Dublin says public interest in the Irish trials has considerably abated. There was little or no excitement in the neighborhood of the court, and a large number of Irish members of parliament who attended yesterday (Tuesday), did not appear.

The barracks accommodation in the country is insufficient for the increased number of soldiers, and temporary barracks will therefore be fitted at Rathkeale, county Limerick, and Ennistymon, county Clare, for detachments of infantry, each comprising two officers and fifty men. Another detachment will be sent to Loughrea, county Galway, as soon as quarters for them have been provided.

The proceedings in the state trials continue to excite little interest. Mr. Law, the attorney general, continued his speech. He dealt with the speeches of Messrs. Dillon, Beggar, Sullivan and Brennan, advising the people to pay only Griffith's valuation and and declared that the traversers had conspired to inaugurate red-republicanism and communism.

Fresh cases of Boycotting are continually reported from Ireland. A large meeting was held at Croughwell, county Galway, last night to protest against state prosecutions.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the board of trade, has received a letter from Dublin threatening the lives of himself, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright if they continue to oppose coercion.

—Mr. Law completed the reading of seventy-seven extracts from the speeches of the traversers, showing that they all counselled the people to withhold their rent. He, then quoted the judgment of Chief Justice Cockburn to the effect that a conspiracy was the act of two or more persons combining to injure a third party, and that it was not necessary that the acts done should be criminal He wished to read the opinion of Daniel O'Connell on a proposed strike of farmers against the rent roll, but this was not allowed by the court. Mr. Law proceeded to explain the punishments which the traversers advocated for those who took evicted farms, and declared that one of the traversers had been continued in his post as a paid agent of the land league, after having held persons up by name to popular execration and murder. He dwelt with much effect upon the point that the traversers had given prominence to the statement that if 30,000 persons were enrolled in the land league no army could enforce the land laws. Mr. Law's speech was not concluded when court rose.

Another cabinet council will be held to-day. All the ministers were present at to-day's cabinet council.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WEDNESBURG, December 30.—A man named Patrick Hennelly has been arrested at Tipton, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris in September last It is said that Hennelly's description also answers that of the man who recently shot an Irish laborer near Birmingham, it is supposed, in compliance with an order of a secret society. Hennelly is a son of a butcher at Cloubur, near the scene of the murder of Lord Mountmorris.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, December 30.—A dispatch from Capetown to the Daily Telegraph says the Boers formed two camps at Potchefstroom on the 17th inst., and on the 20th two hundred mounted Boers and one thousand on foot, attempted to capture the fort which was occupied by four hundred soldiers. They advanced to within two hundred yards of the fort, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven insurgents were killed, and many wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22d inst., when it was decided to starve the garrison out.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, the newly-appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, will sail to-day from Southampton for South Africa.

A telegram to the war office from Pietermaritzburg, dated December 30, reports that the Boers captured Major Clarke, and Police Commandant Raffe, and twenty men who were occupying the court-house at Potchefstroom. It is rumored that the Boers occupy Pretovia, and that the troops have returned to the fort.

The Daily News, discussing the plan which has been mooted by leading members of parliament and citizens of Capetown to send Chief Justice Sir John DeVilliers, [illegible] of the legislative council, as commissioner to the Transvaal, says: "Should the alternative of finding some means of compromise and reconciliation be deemed worth entertaining, this proposition might well offer the best possible means of bringing about a just solution. The reasons for considering such a step are very strong indeed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 30.—A British steamer, supposed to be the Montgomeryshire from Cardiff, bound to Singapore via Suez canal, has been lost with her crew of thirty men on the coast of Portugal.

The British steamer Garnet, of Dundee, was wrecked in the North sea during the gale of the 12th instant, and all hands, numbering 17, perished.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, December 30.—The dykes between Niuwkuik and Vlymen, in the province of North Brabont, are broken and eighteen villages are flooded. The damage by inundation is immense. A committee for the relief of the sufferers has been formed.

A Berlin dispatch to the Morning Post says: The Dutch government is about to make an appeal to the fairness of the British nation in favor of the independence of the Transvaal.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 30.—The first detachment of engineers and workmen will start on January 5th to prepare for the commencement of the Panama canal.

TURKEY.

LONDON, December 30.—A letter to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople, dated the 24th inst., says there are ominous signs of the coming storm in Albania. The relations between the Albanian league and the porte are excessively strained. The league has outlived the sultan's liking, but it has also outgrown his power Dervish Pasha has already been compelled to send three battalions of troops to Tusi ostensibly to insure the safety of the boundary commission, but really to check the disaffection among the Christian tribes, which was stimulated by the recent arrest of the prince of the Miridites. Should disturbances arise at other points his resources would be severely taxed, and when the moment arrived in the eyes of the league for concerted action throughout Albania, the whole fabric of Turkish rule, sapped by the porte's own intrigues, would fall ignominiously. It is difficult to forecast how soon that moment will arrive, but the fact that Greece, considering herself forsaken by the powers, is turning her eyes to Albania for assistance, and has sent emissaries to negotiate with the league against the common foe is pregnant of the gravest dangers for the Ottoman empire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Times says Tewfik Pasha, an artillery officer who was recently appointed minister of finance and financial administrator of Turkey, is now entirely controlled by military men, and all available resources of the country are devoted to military preparation.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 30.—An imperial decree is published reducing the import duty on salt, increasing that on foreign goods, imposing a tax on trade guilds, and doubling the storage duties on merchandise deposited in government warehouses. The decree will take effect on the 13th of January next.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PANAMA, December 21.—The Lima correspondence is unimportant. There are now 17,000 Chilians at Rico and 15,000 more expected. An advance will be made on their arrival. The Chilians are plundering estates and towns wherever they go. No resistance is offered.

SPAIN.

Special dispach to the Constitution.

MADRID, December 30.—The king, opening cortes to-day said, actuated by no ambition abroad and fettered by no fears at home, Spanish diplomacy is trying to extend [illegible] relations with America and Europe and will neglect no effort to obtain from foreign nations equal advantages with those which Spain guarantees them by the treaties of commerce The king said it was necessary to augment the naval forces and strengthen the national defenses. In consequence of the heavy burthen caused by the civil war and the redemption of short loans the government had to meet an expenditure beyond the strength of the country. It became necessary in order to restrict the deficit and deduce the financial obligations of the administration, to create fresh taxes and increase existing tax without, however, casting fresh burdens on land. Bills will be presented for paying off all Cuban debts incurred prior to 1878, and for modifying the differential duty on merchandise conveyed in foreign bottoms. The king, in conclusion, said the the results of the Morocco conferences were satisfactory, and the relations between Spain and the vatican were most cordial.

DRAMATIC OPPORTUNITIES.

What Jennie June Thinks of Salvini, Bernhardt, and Mary Anderson.

Time fails me this week to do justice to the magnificent opportunities that the stage just now affords us. It is too bad that Salvini—that greatest of living actors—is wasted on "pantomime" week, and that he does not excite the furore that Bernhardt did, for then so many more would enjoy the great pleasure of seeing him. But why does he play Hamlet? Why does any man or woman want to play that whining, puling, unmanly character? Everybody is tired of it, and is willing to let him rest, satisfied with the immortality of the best part of him—his soliloquy. Salvini could not do anything less than well; but he has no sympathy with Hamlet, or a treacherous hound like Iago. Othello stirs all his blood; he is a monster, but he is a noble monster—carried out of himself by the tremendous force of his passionate heart, and made the victim—as strong men often are—of the weak and the designing.

His performance of the part of Sullivan in the play known here as David Garrick, and played by Sothern, was a revelation of the sensibility, the depth, the sweetness, the fine adaptability of the man's nature, as well as the actor's art. That he does not excite a wild enthusiasm is evidence of what poor stuff even our appreciation is made.

Lawrence Barrett is not making the success he ought at the park, for he is a painstaking actor, and has a good play in Yorick's Love. But though a man of real literary taste and great talent, there never has seemed in him quite the material for a star. At any rate, he fails in New York when he tries to "go it alone."

Mary Anderson is drawing full and fashionable audiences to the Fifth Avenue, and deservedly. Her performance of the Countess in Sheridan Knowles's play of the "Countess and Serf," is a magnificent piece of acting in its way, and her declamation is finer than anything Sara Bernhardt does. Now, I do not intend to be understood as saying that Mary Anderson is a greater actress than Sara Bernhardt. There is really no comparison to make between the two—and comparisons are now as ever, "odious"—but in this play her exquisite beauty, her stately carriage, her magnificent voice her young, strong physique, and her power of hurling words as if they were missiles, have the amplest opportunities for exercise and recognition. The drama itself is turgid and false, but it was written by a man who understood the stage, though not the best qualities of literary composition; and, therefore, while the language is often stilted and bad, the dramatic effects are strong. General Sherman was at the Fifth avenue on the first night of its production, and went behind the scenes to congratulate Miss Anderson.

Building at Detroit.

DETROIT, December 29.—There has been built in this city during the past year 1,200 buildings, at an aggregate cost of $1,650,000 an increase of $313,000 over 1879 This includes a large linseed oil factory, an immense glucose manufactory just ready to go into operation and four or five handsome business blocks

Shot by His Sister-in-Law.

CINCINNATI, December 30.—Mrs. Dorcas Burchfield, a widow living at Francisco, seven miles east of Princeton, Ind., last night shot and killed Thomas Burchfield, her brother-in-law. It is said they had quarreled at her house during the day. The shooting was done on the street just about 10 o'clock at night. Mrs. Burchfield is in jail.

Slander Suit Against a Rabbi.

MILWAUKEE, December 30.—Samuel Hirsch, a prominent Jewish citizen, brought suit to-day against Rev. Isaac Moses, Rabbi of the Jewish temple, and editor of the Jewish newspaper published by himself, claiming $50,000 damages. Rev. Moses published Hirsch as a "lying old thief."

Instantly Killed.

MEMPHIS, December 30.—This morning while John Bruens, a German 25 years old, employed by the Memphis brewing company, was coating the inside of a cask with brewery pitch, the cask exploded, killing Bruens and slightly injuring two others.

A Son's Horrible Crime.

OTTAWA, December 30.—At North Augusta Ont., Mrs. Hart, 86 years of age, was murdered by her son on Christmas day. Her body, horribly mangled, was hid in a barn, where it was discovered only yesterday.

SOUTHERN TOPICS.

EDUCATION, POLITICS AND COTTON.

Editor McClure on the Dangers Incident to a Division of the White Vote—Bogus Educational Ventures in the South Warned Against—A Discovery.

Editor McClure in Philadelphia Times.

The one great peril to the south for which I can see no immediate remedy is the now inevitable division of the white vote of the south and the certain appeal of contending factions to the blacks as the arbiter of disputing ambition. I have until recently shared the very general belief of the north that the division of the white vote of the south must be fortunate for the black voters, as it would create rivalry in extending the fullest protection to the blacks. I am now thoroughly convinced against all my wishes, that the necessary and now near division of the whites will be fruitful of great demoralization to both races and that it will be the severest trial of the wisdom of universal suffrage. There is now nothing to demoralize the black man, to divert him from his industry and the education of his children. He is rapidly becoming the owner or lessee of lands and is his own farmer, and is, in many instances, accumulating wealth with habits of industry; but when the white man locks horns with his fellow in the battle of ambition, the most artful demagogues will best control the ignorant freedmen, and the degradation of both races must follow. Mahone teaches the lesson most pointedly in Virginia, where he has outstripped the bourbons in the devices of the demagogue and has consolidated eighty thousand propertyless voters to stamp the ineffaceable stain of repudiation upon an honored commonwealth, and repeal the just tax that opens the free school to the colored children. The division of the whites in Georgia under the Colquitt and Norwood flags, sent a hurricane of debauchery among the colored vote of that state, and all the thriftless cupidity of ignorance has been whetted for future contests. This severe trial of universal suffrage must now come, and it will present the problem in an unexpected phase to the nation. The whites can do nothing else than divide. They cannot and should not do otherwise. They are full of human nature; they have now no common danger to make them forget all differences of opinion and all the impulses of ambition; the repressed jealousies and longings of this people will burst out in widespread and bitter antagonisms, and the black man will be the umpire between them. The seductive appeal of the agrarian and the cry of the communist will be heard by the courted black man, and his prejudices, his passions, his appetites and his indolence will be appealed to rather than his reason and his interests. I now fear this surely approaching trial of the black man as the sorest that he has yet grappled with in all his many misfortunes since his liberation, and I apprehend that it will, at no distant day, demand the searching consideration of the whole nation, as did universal suffrage in Washington before it was effected to cure its intolerable evils.

The factory and the school must be the great civilizers of the south, and I am glad to see that the northern and southern radicals agree in the United States senate in nationalizing education. It is needed in the south to an extent far beyond what is generally understood in the north, and there will be no material elevation of the black race until the ignorant classes of both whites and blacks can be educated. There is cordial sympathy, as a rule, between the intelligent whites and the blacks, much more than there is between the whites and blacks in the north, but the ignorant white man never forgives the black man for being as intelligent as himself. In nine cases out of ten, the black man will prefer intelligent whites to any sort of colored jurors, to try his case in court, and he prefers the former owner of slaves to any others, simply because that class is certain to judge the negro most generously. All of the reconstructed states have equal educational facilities for both races, but their poverty has prevented either the number of schools or the length of terms which should be attained to afford proper opportunities for general schooling. The fact that the intelligent whites have no difficulty in harmonizing with the blacks, clearly points to hastened education of both races as the surest means of their mutual elevation and prosperity. And next to the school the factory is destined to be the great civilizer in the new south. Every factory I have seen looks like a green spot in the desert, and it is steadily advancing every class of people about it. Manufacturers should go south. The manufacturers of the north must soon go south with their cotton spindles and looms, and those who go earliest will reap the richest harvest. It is a violation of all the laws of trade to transport cotton a thousand miles to an inhospitable climate, where water power is unreliable a third of the year, and where it necessarily costs more to sustain labor than where the cotton is grown. Our struggling cotton factories in Pennsylvania would be earning from ten to thirty per cent on the great waterpowers of the Savannah or the Alabama, where labor is cheap, where the climate is the most genial to be found on the continent, and where the cotton lint can be furnished fresh from the gin. Instead of incurring the expense of packing, of transportation, and of re-separating the lint, at much cost to the fibre, the cotton should, and soon will, be spun directly from the gin, by cheaper labor and turned into better fabrics than can be furnished with all the skill of the north. Those who say that capital is not safe in the south either know not what they say or mean to be untruthful. In every southern state there is a supreme desire to have the factory everywhere that the raw material is furnished, and South Carolina exempts every factory from all taxation for ten years. In both the Carolinas, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, there are regular emigration bureaus, not only inviting but urging white settlers, and even Mississippi has several of the largest and most successful factories in the south. The cotton crop of this year will be worth three hundred millions of dollars, and when simply spun into yarn, it will be worth nearly three hundred millions more. Where in all the world is there so wide and so tempting a field for legitimate enterprise and large profits? I believe that half the whole cotton product will be spun in the south before another ten years, and the succeeding decade will furnish southern factories for the entire crop. The factory and the school will go hand and hand in the south, and the factory princes from the north will next be bulldozing the black man in the south to vote against the present oppressive tariff upon cotton machinery.

Education at the South.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune—Sir: Within the past year applications have been made to me by colored men for aid in the establishment of educational institutions of one sort or another in both the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and Texas The solicitors usually are the prospective presidents, principals or professors of the institutions they seek to establish. They come with from half a dozen to a hundred commendations of the object they represent, occasionally backed by an act of incorporation or the introduction of a bill in congress for incorporation, and a grant of land and money. Some have charters from their own state legislatures. The persons commending them are mainly from our midst—ministers, judges, lawyers, government employes, and now and then an editor and a merchant. On examining these testimonials, as they are styled with almost no exception I find that there is no pretence that the communication is based on personal knowledge of either the real desirability or feasibility of establishing the institution, nor the fitness of the persons who are to control it, nor even of their integrity. I have had occasion to inquire in some cases respecting these applications, and in no case did persons who had commended them do so on any personal knowledge. In one instance, where more than fifty names were attached, from the way of writing it was plain that not one of the signers knew a thing of the cause or the men. I do not know in how many cases, but I do know there have been some cases, in which men have tarried about New York, Brooklyn and Boston for months, getting enough to pay board and at least a partial compensation for their time, but nothing to start their college, seminary or school. Permit me to add a few words to the giving public:

First—There are associations connected with nearly every religious denomination in the country to meet the great and terrible need of education among the millions of the emancipated and their children. These associations are under the administration of the best and most sagacious business men of our communities, and it is safe to say that the moneys committed to the custody of these associations are judiciously, desirably and economically appropriated. Of one of the associations I have personal and familiar knowledge. It has extensive colleges or universities in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, besides numerous schools scattered throughout the southern states. Nearly $400,000 was expended by this association the past year, almost exclusively in the interests of these people, one excellent woman putting $150 000 in the treasury to be expended in making much needed additions to colleges so utterly thronged by applicants that they were compelled to turn numbers from their doors.

Second—There being already at least six or eight associations for this purpose, is it wise, is it economical to encourage individual enterprises, or any other of so questionable responsibility—at least so long as there are none of the already established channels that are not compelled to narrow greatly their work for the want of much larger means? I am far from wishing that less money should be appropriated to this great work; I would have it increased tenfold, assured that no money expended in our country for the next ten years will pay larger dividends in the way of advancing the national welfare.

Third—Is it good citizenship for good men whose names and reputation are influential, even in a modified way to commend objects or individuals of which or whom they have no personal knowledge? It is mortifying to know with what facility names are obtained, and how in repeated instances they have been used only for the benefit of thoroughly unworthy objects or individuals. I cannot feel but that it is little less than cruel to excite hopes in these poor men which are sure to go unfulfilled Their ambition is for places for which as yet they are wholly disqualified, and it would be a real kindness to discourage them in their fruitles attempts.

H. S. B.

Brooklyn, December 24, 1880.

New York Tribune.

The crying need of the south is education, but the necessity of intelligent effort in giving it is as clear as the need itself. The letter printed in another part of this issue is a friendly warning against costly mistakes in this direction—the establishment of colleges and schools where they are not actually needed, the indiscriminate recommendation of proposed institutions by men who have no personal knowledge of the facts, and do not know whether the school is projected because there is a real want of it, or because the well-meaning man who solicits subscriptions is ambitious to be a college president; the giving of money by the benevolent to these rather irresponsible persons instead of putting it into the hands of the great denominational societies, which know the whole ground. The suggestions made are as wise as they are kindly, and deserve universal attention.

The Worm-Proof Cotton.

Jasper (Texas) Newsboy.

This worm-proof, extra prolific, rapid growing and early maturing cotton, whose fame has already spread throughout the American continent, and beyond the seas among the French and English and in Spain and India, was grown and mixed with native weeds in the quiet little village of Jasper.

The land on which this cotton was grown has been in cultivation ever since 1824, and is said to be the first spot of land ever cleared and cultivated in Jasper county. The land (not by any means a fair representation of east Texas soil, for we have much better) is a sandy hillside, with a slope of about six feet in a distance of seventy-five yards, and is too poor for anything but goober peas, grapes and hybrid cotton.

Mr. White first began experimenting with the hybridizing method in 1862, since which time he has made a success of his undertaking, and has given it the test on every hand, it bearing out even beyond his most sanguine expectations.

The cotton has now been thoroughly hybridized for three years, each cropping season of which a crop has been raised, and though worms have ravaged the cotton farms in close proximity to it, and worms have been placed on the growing plant, they have never dined upon its foliage. Mr. White has gathered 182 matured, open bolls from one stalk of the second crop of this season, which is elaborately explained in the following, which appeared in the Newsboy about two months since:

"The hybrid cotton is all right. A Newsboy reporter strolled around to Mr. White's garden, a few evenings since, and was shown a large cotton stalk, which sports something over 200 bolls, blooms and squares, of which about seventy-five bolls will mature and open within the next ten days. The interesting feature of this plant is the fact that it has grown from seeds that were raised this year—the first planting being on the fourth of April last, and the whole crop matured, opened and was gathered by the 15th of August, and the second planting, from which grew the stalk which is the subject of this article, was made in July from seeds gathered at first planting. Mr. White also has a young plant from seeds of the second crop, making one young plant third growth of the season. Of course the young plant cannot mature cotton before frost, but it is something strictly new to see cotton of the third generation, each of one same season.

The following, which is somewhat complimentary to the grade of lint produced by the hybrid of cotton, we clip from the Galveston News, of 1879:

"Mr. L. C. White, of Jasper. Jasper county, Texas, sends Mr. A. G. Mills, secretary of the Galveston cotton exchange, two samples of worm-proof lint cotton, to be submitted to the classification and quotation committee for their views, etc.; the samples are numbered one and two. The committee, after a careful inspection of the samples, reports both staples of fair length, remarkable strength and very silky—No. 2 the best. This cotton has been produced by Mr. White after some sixteen or seventeen years of labor, and study, by amalgamating ordinary cotton with a weed—the weed and his process are his secret. * * * * * * Mr. White further states that the weed with which this cotton is mixed was never known to be eaten by worm or insect of any kind."

The writer examined the cotton growing; the stalks were large and healthy, a brownish red color, the leaf resembling ordinary cotton, with a very rank weed odor; the bolls were larger than ordinary cotton and well filled with lint. In the centre of each boll there is a small pod containing evidently the seed of the weed. When the boll is fully opened this pod of seed is also opened, and the seed drops out, leaving the lint cotton in the boll. The bolls will all mature within a few days of each other. This the planter could remedy by planting at different times. Mr. W. says the cotton can be picked within 100 days after planting. Mr. White has taken stalks of ordinary cotton with the cotton worm at work on them, placed them in and alongside of his cotton, so that the worm could easily get on his cotton, but in no instance did they cut any of this leaves, stalks or bolls of his cotton. He has gathered the worms from the other cotton stalks and placed them on his cotton with the same result, and feels very confident that no worm will ever touch it.

The following little "squib," showing what the leading cotton journals of America think of hybridized staple we clip from the New York Cotton, of September, 1880:

"Mr. White, of Jasper, Texas, sends us a sample of the lint from his worm-proof cotton, for which he has applied for a patent. The sample may be seen at the office of Cotton. In addition to its worm-proof qualities, it is a remarkable fine staple."

THE BIG FREEZE

IN WHICH ZERO ROUTED.

Recollections of 1834 Recalled by the Inevitable Oldest Inhabitant—The Thermometrical Observations of the Last Four Years—To-Day's Incidents.

The present cold spell has caused "the oldest inhabitant" to come to the front again, and everywhere you go you hear nothing discussed except the cold weather. In order to sustain "the oldest inhabitant," who never lies, THE CONSTITUTION, aided by Mr. R. J. Redding, has prepared a table which shows the range of the thermometer, and the fall of snow since December 2, 1876. The dates given in the table appended are those on which the thermometer came nearest zero:

1876—				
December	2,	thermometer stood	[illegible]°	above zero
"	3,	"	6	" "
"	4,	"	10	" "
"	9,	"	4	" "
"	18,	"	10	" "
"	31,	"	10	" "
1877—				
January	1,	"	17	" "
"	3,	"	6	" "
"	9,	"	5	" "
"	10,	"	20	" "
December	1,	"	20	" "
1878—				
January	4,	"	34	" "
"	7,	"	14	" "
Dec'ber	10,	"	32	" "
"	11,	"	30	" "
"	25,	"	17	" "
"	27,	"	19	" "
1879—				
January	3,	"	9	" "
"	4,	"	7	" "
"	6,	"	7	" "
"	7,	"	14	" "
"	10,	"	15	" "
February	15,	"	21	" "
Dec'ber	26,	"	16	" "
"	6,	"	44	" "
1880—				
January	14,	"	30	" "
"	24,	"	30	" "
"	25,	"	30	" "

December 29 at 7 o'clock a.m., 16 degrees; at 2 p.m., 13 degrees; at 9 p.m., 3 degrees.

December 30 about 3 o'clock a.m. 2 degrees below zero; at 7 a.m., 1 degree below zero, and at 2 p.m , 15 degrees above zero.

From the above table it will be seen that in 1876 the 9th of December was the coldest day, the thermometer standing 4 degrees. On the first of that month there was a slight snow, and on the 11th, 25th and 30th snows fell, but melted rapidly.

In 1877 the coldest day was January 9th. On the 1st of the month four inches of snow fell, and on the 10th there was another light snow.

The seventh of January was the coldest day in 1878. On the 4th there was a snow, and another on December 10th and again December 27th,

The winter of '79 was the mildest, 70 degrees being the minimum. This was on the 4th and 6th of January. December 6th the thermometer stood at degrees. This is the day upon which Venus was visible at noon. In January, '80, the coldest days were the 14th, 24th and 25th, when 30 degrees was the minimum.

This brings us to the present month, the coldest days of which were the 29th and 30th. The table indicates that these are the coldest days within the four years given.

Mr. Redding yesterday at 2 o'clock, ascertained the temperature of the air in the shade to be 15 degrees. The temperature at the surface of the earth under the snow was 32 degrees. Two inches below the surface of the earth 34 degrees, and six inches under the surface of the earth 35 degrees.

Topics on Ice.

The gas pipes at the union passenger depot were so frosted up by the cold on Wednesday night that the flow of gas was stopped, and the depot was shrouded in darkness.

The water pipes were frozen up in the city.

The thermometer at the corner of Wall and Loyd streets, at 5 p.m. Wednesday, stood 5 degrees above zero, and at 8 p.m. 2 degrees above zero; at 6 a.m. yesterday it stood 4 below zero.

At Decatur the thermometer stood, at 6 a.m. yesterday, at 4 below zero, and in more sheltered places 2 below zero.

The cape jessamines and magnolia trees in Decatur are reported killed by the cold.

Colonel Tom Howard says that the thermometer went down so low he couldn't dig it up. James W. Warren reports the water in his well frozen, at Kirkwood The chickens are fed on the roosts, and supper is handed around.

Yesterday morning the accommodation train on the Georgia railroad did not reach this city until 10 a.m. The engines of that train and the down day passenger were so affected by the cold that they could not make time.

Quite a number of Kirkwood and Edgwoodites, tired of waiting for the train yesterday morning, tramped it to the city through the snow.

For once the streets of Atlanta are white and clean.

This cold weather has started the subject of other cold snaps. In 1873 the lowest point reached by the thermometer was 15 degrees above zero; in 1874, 12 degrees above zero, and in 1875 it reached 4 degrees below zero.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his history of the United States, says that the winter of 1834-35 was noted for its great severity throughout the United States. On the 4th of January, 1835 the mercury congealed at Lebanon, N. Y., and many other places. The Chesapeake bay was frozen from its head to Capes Charles and Henry on the 8th of February; the thermometer fell to 8 degrees below zero.

The Savannah river was coated with ice at Augusta. Orange trees as far south as St. Augustine, Fla., were killed. Fig trees nearly 100 years of age on the coast were killed. The ground in the interior of the state was covered with snow for several weeks. The snow on the 14th of January and 2d and 3d of March averaged from eleven to thirteen inches in depth.

The 8th of February, 1835, was known as the cold Friday Trees bursted from the severity of the cold. Judge Junius Hillyer and Dr. W. W. Durham of Decatur, and E. W. Holland of New Holland Springs, recollect the "cold Friday," and attest that it merits that distinction. Wednesday, December 29th, 1880, comes next on the calendar, and will be known as the "Cold Wednesday." The effect of the cold upon cattle and other live stock not sufficiently protected and fed, must have been fearful, but accounts so far are meagre.

The roads are in an almost impassable condition and business is comparatively at a standstill.

The Machine Shops Closed and Work Suspended.

Yesterday but few of our manufacturing establishments were able to proceed with their work, owing to the extreme cold weather and the freezing of water-pipes.

At the Georgia iron works, formerly the Atlanta rolling mill, over four hundred men are idle. The product of this mill is valued at $4,000 per day, and the loss to employers and employed is heavy in consequence of the stoppage.

The cotton factory is running day and night, and consequently no opportunity has been offered for it to freeze up.

The press of the Atlanta steam cotton compress company is idle owing to the damage to water pipes. Steward & Bro.'s flour mill, on Marietta street, is at a stand still, and the mill stone works of William Brenner, at the same place, have suspended.

The gin building and foundry establishment of A. Van Winkle & Co has been forced to suspend, as well as that of Winship & Bro. L. H. Hall & Co.'s coffin factory is doing nothing. Furguson & Blount's plow factory was stopped yesterday for a while, but is now running.

The Southern agricultural works were unable to do anything yesterday, but hoped to be able to go ahead to-day.

The planing mill of Traynham, Geise & Ray is idle and also that of Longley & Robinson The box-factory of Trowbridge and the furniture factory of Hinman, corner Decatur and Fort, are standing idle.

Numerous small establishments were stopped for a while, but managed to thaw out. Considerable loss will be occasioned to the employed, and so bad is the weather that but little business of any kind is done which requires the laboring man. He will suffer therefore in a two fold way on account of the cold.

For the Poor.

Yesterday at noon the chamber of commerce was filled to its utmost capacity with our most prominent citizens, who had assembled to take action for the relief of the suffering poor of the city. It was evident, from the manner of those present, that they were thoroughly in earnest, and were anxious to proceed at once with the matter in hand.

Colonel Benjamin E. Crane was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Haas elected secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and when he concluded Mr. S. M. Inman made a brief address, referring to the distressing destitution which exists among the poor in consequence of the extreme cold weather and the scarcity of fuel. He said that he had conversed with several coal dealers, and they had promised to furnish coal to the poor at reduced rates. He considered it best to select a man of known integrity to take charge of the distribution of the supplies and that such a man could be found in the person of Mr. John T. Hall, who had volunteered his services for a week He said that the city carts could be obtained for the distribution of the goods free of cost. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting constitute Mr. John T. Hall as their agent in the purchase and distribution of fuel and food. That Mr. Hall shall only issue orders for the relief of persons or families who bring certificates from either the pastor of any white or colored church in Atlanta regardless of sect, or from a practicing physician in the city of Atlanta. That Mr. Hall be authorized to notify these gentlemen of the manner in which orders shall be issued, in order to prevent giving them too much labor and avoid the duplication of orders to the same person or family. This was adopted with the resolution of Captain J. W. English that contributors to the relief fund be permitted to give orders for supplies.

Mr. E. P. Chamberlin moved that Mr. Hall be authorized to employ what assistants he needed and pay them out of the relief fund. His motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. English it was made the duty of the chairman to appoint a committee consisting of a chairman and three members from each ward, whose duty it would be to solicit subscriptions to the fund. The chairman subsequently appointed the following gentlemen on the committee:

Chairman, Dr. Amos Fox.

First Ward—S. M. Inman, J. J. Barnes and Jacob Elsas.

Second Ward—A. D. Adair, W. J. Tanner and P. L. Mynatt.

Third Ward—Volney Dunning, D. A. Beattie and E. T. Allen.

Fourth Ward—John M. Hill, G. W. Scipie and J. C Kimball.

Fifth Ward—A. P. Stewart, W. A. Moore and John H. James.

Mr. J. C. Kimball announced that he would supply all needy poor with coal at cost as far as he could after supplying his customers.

On motion the secretary opened a list for subscriptions when $854 50 was quickly subscribed in addition to fifteen and one-third tons of coal and twenty-five dollars worth of groceries. The following is the list:

S. M Inman & Co.	$100 00
Gramling, Spalding & Co.	20 00
J. W. Goldsmith & Co.	20 00
T. M. Clarke & Co.	25 00
Benjamin Bros.	5 00
Merchant & Mosely, in groceries	25 00
M. [illegible] & Co.	10 00
A. B. Clark	5 00
Boynton Bros., in groceries	15 00
P. L. Mynatt	5 00
Wheeler & Wilson	20 00
G. B. Adair	5 00
Mr. McBurnie	5 00
Paul Jones	10 00
N B Cleaves	5 00
Scipie & Sons	50 00
A. Haas & Bro	10 00
J. C. Kimball—two tons coal free and one at cost.	
Judge Cunningham	10 00
Beck, Gregg & Co.	20 00
John Keely	50 00
Chess, Carley & Co.	20 00
James Ormond	10 00
F. E. Block	20 00
F. G. Hancock	10 00
M. Rich & Bro	10 00
P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.	25 00
W. M. Mickelberry	5 00
J. W. English	10 00
Abbott & Bro., ton of coal.	
Langston & Crane	50 00
H. H. Tucker	10 00
J H. James	10 00
Jacob Haas	10 00
McNaught & Scrutchin, two tons coal.	
Maddox, Rucker & Co.	20 00
Charlie Collier	10 00
Cox, Hill & Thompson	25 00
R. M. Clayton	5 00
Elsas, May & Co.	50 00
W. M. & R. J. Lowry	25 00
Amos Fox, ton of coal.	
John Silvey	25 00
A. D. Adair	25 00
Morrison, Bain & Co., 3 tons coal.	
J C. Bridger, 2 tons coal.	
M. & J. Hirsch	25 00
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. and clerks, 4½ tons of coal.	
J. M. Alexander	5 00
Muse & Swift	10 00
J. T. Hall	5 00
E. F. May	20 00
A. H. Locke	2 00
J. F. Akers	1 00
Cash	1 00
Dr. Lawton	5 00

Judge Hillyer, ton of coal at 24 cents per bushel.

On motion of Captain English it was resolved to ask the railroads to transport wood intended for the poor free of charge, and to give the agent free transportation for himself.

Later in the day the Atlanta and Charlotte and the West Point railroads decided to do so.

It was agreed, after discussion, to allow the relief to extend to the poor outside of the city limits, the agent to use his own discretion in the matter.

During the meeting the various questions which came up were discussed freely by nearly all who were present, and it seemed to be the universal desire to do everything possible for the relief of the suffering.

The committee will meet this morning at the office of Dr. Amos Fox, 11 East Alabama street, for organization. The city will be canvassed then, and it is hoped that the gentlemen will meet with such success as will insure relief to all who are in pressing want. Those who are not called on can send any donations of supplies, clothing, fuel, etc., either to Dr. Fox, at No. 11 Alabama street, or to Mr. Hall, at 24 East Alabama. All orders for supplies should be sent to Mr Hall, and should be brief, merely stating the name, place and kind of assistance needed. Time is too precious to be taken up reading long letters giving unnecessary information

Yesterday evening Dr. Fox received $16 60 from subscriptions, and the following amounts were sent in also:

A. B. Merriam	$5 00
Fuller & Oglesby	10 00
H. F. Emery	2 00

Dade Coal Mining Company, one car load of coal

Our citizens are thoroughly aroused on the subject, and the good news of relief for the poor should be heralded into every nook and corner so that all can avail themselves of the relief which awaits them.

Receipts at this office yesterday for the relief of the suffering: Cash. $1 Mr. Selig, of Cohen & Selig, $5; cash, $1; cash, $2; cash, for the lady near Forest avenue, $1; John Perly, $5; Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Peters, $4; cash, $10; Colonel N. J. Hammond, $10—total, $43.

A FORFEITED CHARTER

Is What the Street Car Company Seems to Have Gained for Itself.

From every source of the city comes complaint against the street car company for the suspension which has been had for the last two days. In discussing the question only the plainest and most unmistakable language is used, and none of it is at all complimentary to the managers. Some go so far as to say that the company has worked a forfeiture of its charter by the suspension. Whether that be true or not, it does appear that a little labor only would be necessary to place the track in a good condition. Many of our business men reside quite a distance from their places of business, and are to a certain extent dependent upon street cars for transportation to and fro, and this suspension works them at least a great inconvenience. It is to be hoped that the managers will at once see that the track is made passable, and that the regular runs of the cars may be resumed.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

Directory of The Constitution.

To-morrow we will publish a list of all those who will receive or make New Year's calls, if they are kind enough to send them to this office. It is hoped that a full New Year's directory can be obtained, and all the lists should be in by noon if possible. New Year's calls have grown more and more popular in Atlanta every year, and to-morrow there will be an almost universal turnout of the elegance and style of the city.

The custom of making New Year's calls was brought from Holland to Nieuw Amsterdam, now New York city. The first observance of it was January 1, 1615, when the hardy Dutch settlers on Manhattan island congratulated each other in their newly erected log houses at the beginning of their second year in the new world. Every returning year brought increasing prosperity to the colony, and the day continued to be celebrated with boisterous merriment and good cheer. Every family was visited by the jolly Dutchmen, and they were served by buxom wives and daughters with a New Year's beverage of rum and spices.

John Pintard, who was authority in annals fifty years ago, an original member of the venerable historical society of New York, was a passionate lover of all the old Dutch customs, and in 1832 he defended New Years' calls against an attempt of fashionable society of the city to frown them down as a relic of a ruder age and not suitable to the more refined habits then sought to be encouraged. He published in the Mirror his well-told defense of the annual commemoration, describing with loving care the good cheer of the forefathers. After the conquest of the Nieuw Neiderlands by the English, August 27, 1664, the next New Year's day was doubtless a mournful one to the conquered Mynhers, but the visiting, eating, drinking, and good wishes were never interrupted, and the English soon grew to like it, too, and Dutch customs and manners, mellowed by time and foreign intermixture, still predominated and retained their influence until the war of independence. On New Year's Day the churches of every denomination were opened, as at present, for divine worship, and the congregation attended to render thanks to God for the mercies of the past, and to supplicate his blessing for the future. Afterward visits were paid to their dominies, relations, friends, and acquaintances, and greetings were reciprocally interchanged. The New Year's drink and cookies loaded the tables, for sideboards were then unknown, and none went empty away. It is related of Dominis de Ronde that he returned home half a dozen times, at least, to disburden his pockets, which were of no mean capacity.

Happy Nuptials.

We clip the following from the Nashville American of yesterday. We must congratulate Mr. Frank on new-found happiness:

MURFREESBORO, December 29.—Mr. Joseph Frank and Miss Fannie Rosenfeld were united in marriage this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Zellie Rosenfeld, in this city, Rev. Dr. Goldammer, of Nashville, officiating. The happy couple left on the 3:30 train via Nashville for New Orleans and other southern cities.

On the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Brigadier-General R. B. Marcy, inspector general, and Colonel John G. Barnard, of the engineer corps, were to-day placed upon the retired list, to date from January 2d, 1881.

The Alabama Interest.

MONTGOMERY, December 30.—It is at the Importers' and Trader's national bank, of New York, and not the National Park bank, where the interest on the Alabama bonds will be paid.

Stabbed With a Knife.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 30.—During a drunken row in Halifax county, N. C., last week, George Tucker stabbed with a knife and killed John William Johnson. Thus far the murderer has eluded arrest.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

PARIS, Texas, is using gas made from cotton seed.

THE Alabama river is in magnificent boating order.

TRAMPS are becoming very troublesome in Selma, Ala.

JANAUSCHEK is playing at Tremont opera-house Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, pays one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the state.

A DENTON county, Texas, man raised 850 bushels of corn on ten acres.

ANDREW ELLIS, of Conecuh county, Alabama, has killed a milk-white coon.

PLACQUEMINES parish, Louisiana, has raised her largest rice crop this year.

ICE will be manufactured at Dennison, Texas, at the rate of 10,000 pounds a day.

A POOR prospect for farming in the canebrake region of west Alabama next year.

A NUMBER of Germans have landed at Mobile and will work in the mills at Pascagoula and Stockton.

THE Baltimore school board has refused to try the experiment of placing public schools for colored pupils in the charge of colored teachers.

COLONEL MUIR, of Kentucky, has sold as auctioneer, in 1880, 2,000 short-horns in ten different states, at an average of $150. Also 500 Cotswold sheep, at an average of $20.

The Constitution.

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested. With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Constitution		$10 00	a year.
" "		5 00	6 months.
" "		2 50	3 months.
Weekly Constitution		1 50	a year.
" "		1 00	six months.
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	a year.
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator		1 50	"
" "	Clubs of 10	12 50	"
" "	Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50	for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 31, 1880.

WE need not consult Cheyenne papers to find out what a blizzard is. We have heard one at our very doors, ready to greet us, fully forty-eight hours.

THE Columbus Times thinks Minister Hilliard's little anti-slavery scheme is a movement in disguise to secure another four-years term as the representative of this government at the pleasant capital of all the Brazils.

THE members of the house gave just fifty-two hours to business up to the adjournment for the holidays. For this noble service they received in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars. Some of the members pocketed the money without going near the hall.

IF congress desires to please the people, instead of the millionaires, it will give us free ships and take the oppressive tax off of matches. The present registry laws have driven American ships from the ocean, and the tax on matches takes from every poor family in the land money that is sorely needed for bread and fuel.

NOT only are the cotton mills coming to the south, but it is said that several Scotch manufacturers of tweed propose to transfer their establishments to this side of the Atlantic, locating at the south. In this way they expect to add to their profits the amount of duty now levied on their fabrics through the tariff.

THE Georgia railroad commissioners were only a little in advance of the times, when they cut down our passenger fare to three cents. Railroads in other southern states are cutting down local fare to make them correspond with similar fare on the northern roads. To-morrow the Kentucky Central will join the movement by a reduction from four to three cents a mile. It pays to do this.

THIS is the last day of the old year, and to-morrow the new year will inevitably be upon us with all its responsibilities, opportunities, hopes and promises. Let us, in the course of the good resolutions we are about to make, firmly resolve that we will do all that in us lies to make Georgia richer, more independent and nearer self-sustaining than she has ever been. We cannot conceive a more patriotic resolution—one that will, if carried out, bring more blessings to us individually and collectively.

THE public is to be again wearied with a retrial of the case of the colored cadet, Whittaker. The government cannot expect to ascertain more facts than it now possesses, but the cabinet has determined to secure if possible Whittaker's reinstatement at West Point. The new court is expected to send him back to the academy, and General Howard is relied on to see that he is kept there until he is graduated. Whittaker is emphatically the nation's ward and pet.

PROF. VENNOR and General Hazen have between them got the country into a bad plight; for they have sent or permitted to be sent a Manitoba wave that almost paralyzed the energies of the land. Fortunately this wave has about run its course on land, and is disporting itself on the broad bosom of the Atlantic. At this writing the mercury is handsomely rising in the west, and even on the Atlantic slope it is beginning to let go of the bottom of the tube. The Manitobian reign is nearly ended. Let us be thankful it was so short.

The Street Car Company.

The emergency which has caused the street-car lines to suspend operations is wholly an imaginary one. The supposed blockade of the track is not due to the weather or to the snow, but simply to a lack of energy, spirit and enterprise of those who manage the affairs of the street car company. Five hands placed on each of the lines Wednesday morning would have cleared the tracks in a very short time, but at this writing, so far as we know, not the slighest effort has been made in this direction, and it is impossible to say when the cars will be running. The lines yesterday were in a worse condition than the day before, and the prospect is that they will grow more impassable as the snow melts and leaves them covered with mud. The snow Wednesday morning was less of an obstacle than the mud and slush will be to-day and tomorrow and for a week to come; and all because the managers of the company lacked the energy to clear the tracks or even to make an effort while the snow could be handled. This sort of supineness is very distressing to that part—and it is a large part—of the public which depends upon the street cars for transportation. To this public the managers of the company certainly owe something—more in an emergency like the present than at any other time—and the lack of energy and enterprise—the failure to make any effort to clear the tracks and put the cars in operation—shows that the relations between the company and the people who patronize it are not at all wholesome. We write this in order that the managers of the street cars may know precisely in what light the public regards their present tranquility.

The Poor.

The bitter weather which set in Tuesday morning—the bitterest ever felt in the city—fell with peculiar severity upon the poor of Atlanta. It found many families without fuel and without food, friendless, helpless, simply sheltered, and only awaiting a horrible death from starvation and freezing. Tuesday morning THE CONSTITUTION set to work to ferret out the homes of the sufferers. A corps of reporters braved the cruel cold, and after persistent searching found twenty odd families of sufferers sorely in need of immediate assistance. The homes of these deserving and despairing people were indicated in yesterday's issue and their announcement stirred the great heart of Atlanta to its profoundest depths. Good men moved by the beautiful spirit of charity came nobly to the rescue—contribution poured into THE CONSTITUTION office—the dwelling places of the wretched were sought out by quick and willing feet and before the sun had veiled her face behind the keen and merciless night each and every family in that terrible list had been abundantly provided with food and fuel.

A grander day's work was never done in Atlanta. But the labor of love did not stop here. This was simply the blessed beginning. A great charity meeting was held by the citizens at noon in the chamber of commerce, a full report of which appears elsewhere in this issue. The contributions were prompt and liberal, and our people deserve all praise for the noble manner in which they responded. More than eight hundred dollars in money, fifteen tons of coal and twenty-five dollars worth of groceries were contributed in fifteen minutes. Mr. John T. Hall was made agent for the purchase and distribution of fuel and food, with headquarters at 24 East Alabama street, and Dr. Amos Fox was made chairman of the committee to canvass the city for food, fuel, money and clothing. He may be found at No. 11 East Alabama street. All the contributions made at the meeting were purely voluntary, and many of them came from young men working on small salaries. The interest felt in this glorious movement for the relief of the poor scattered all over our city is universal. We earnestly urge upon the people the necessity of prompt action. Send in your contributions at once. It matters not how little you give. All can give something. Now is the golden opportunity for the practice of real charity. Every moment is precious. Come forward and lend a helping hand in the God-like work of driving hunger and cold and want from the dwellings of Atlanta's poor. The penny which you give away may save some fair-haired, blue-eyed darling, like your own sweet child, from the death-clutch of starvation. The pound which passes from your charitable hand may cheat the grave of some stark, stiff victim of the winter's icy breath!

Notes of January Magazines.

The Atlantic is largely taken up with groups of book notices which are very deftly—even piquantly—balanced between the hurry of newspaper criticisms and the elaboration of leisurely reviews. These notices mark a definite period of transition among the magazinists. It is an attempt on their part to conform in a way not at all inartistic, to the newspaper standard, which, at its best, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, is very high. The New York Evening Post, and nearly all the metropolitan dailies have demonstrated that, in literary criticisms especially, it is not necessary to be dull to be scholarly. If Mr. Eggleston, of the Evening Post, for instance, were to trim his book reviews to what has been regarded as the magazine standard, pinching here and plodding there, they would inevitably lose some thing of their current interest and flavor. The notices in the Atlantic are remarkable for the ease and aptness with which they get at the pith and purpose of a book. Mr. James's serial, "The Portrait of a Lady," runs along smoothly and artistically, but he will no doubt be surprised to hear that he has almost succeeded in investing some of his characters with human interest. His purpose is to give them the importance only of a collection of curious insects pinned in a frame, and he has a right to be shocked if he is told that they move and wriggle under his manipulation with an ardor somewhat human. Mr. E. C. Stedman contributes a poem on the tomb of Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey, which falls little short of being a noble piece of verse; and William M. Rossetti has an article on "The Wives of "the Poets," which is to be concluded in some future number of the magazine. Mr. Aldrich's sketch of "Smith" the typical serving man is bright and readable, starts out in the true newspaper key, and is a trifle western in humor and finish—or, to fetch the comparison nearer to Boston, "Smith" is pitched to a turn essentially Danburian, so to say. A very entertaining paper is Professor John Fiske's article on "Sociology and "Hero Worship," which is a reply to a recent essay by Dr. James on "Great Men, "Great Thoughts and the Environment." Professor Fiske's article is just controversial enough in tone to attract the average reader to what is really a serious discussion. Our inevitable friend Richard Grant White has an affair in black and white about Sarah Bernhardt from which we gather that he regards the fair actress as something more of a success than our public school system. From all of which the reader may infer—and infer correctly—that the January number of the Atlantic is eminently readable.

Appletons' Journal for January begins a new volume, and the publishers announce their intention of adhering to their purpose of providing intelligent readers with literature of a permanent and sterling character on all topics which affect public welfare and general culture. "Large space," they say, "will continue to be given to literary "and art themes, to discussions of social "questions, to critical and speculative essays, to papers, original and selected, that "in any way are likely to interest intelligent people, or which will reflect the in"tellectual activity of the age." A feature will be brilliant novelettes from French, British, and home writers; and considerable attention will be given to comprehensive and analytical reviews of important new books. A sub editorial department has been added, under the title of "Notes for "Readers," in which will be preserved many minor things in literature of interest to readers. The contents of the January number consist of a review, with an abundance of entertaining extracts, of Trevelyan's "Early History of Charles James Fox;" the beginning of a new novelette by Erckmann-Chatrian; reviews of Amicis's "Holland "and its People," of "Endymion," and of Lady Jackson's "Court and Salons of Old "Paris." There is an article on the School of Philosophy at Concord; and a paper of great interest and value, entitled "Social "Life among the Early Greeks." A collection of "Vers de Societe," includes some charming trifles of this character. Then we have Professor Seeley's "Political Som"nambulism," and other papers, with the editorial departments.

IT is thought that the street car company will send out a man to hunt for the tracks of their useful lines in time to locate them for the February thaw. Thousands of citizens will join us in the hope that the managers will attempt nothing rash.

THE spring poets have disappeared with the mercury.

A MR. ROYAL has made the republican organs very mad by publishing a reply to Judge Tourgee's "Fool's Errand." The funny thing about Royal is the fact that he should feel called upon to reply to Tourgee at all, porticularly when he must have known that the organs would get very mad. Mr. Royal is evidently a person of no experience.

BEACONSFIELD is about to publish his "memoirs." The memoirs of great men are chiefly remarkable as records of their forgetfulness.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says the Ohio politicians are "gritty." It is the failure to use soap and not the lack of it that has brought about this condition of things. The entire state would be better for a Turkish bath.

THE mercury is having a Christmas spree.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that "ignorant voters endanger "the safety of a republic." This is no doubt very serious, but as long as they don't endanger the safety of the republican party, the Chicago Inter-Ocean and its correspondents need have no fears.

WHEN the lines of the street railroad are resurveyed for the purpose of locating the tracks, we have a suggestion to make. Without going into details, we would mention fresh mules.

IT is remarkable what influence Mr. Charles Francis Adams has upon our politics. This is why the sunny south was below zero yesterday morning.

"GRANT does not love Schurz," remarks the New York Herald. It is thought that Schurz rather plumes himself upon the fact. These German-Americans are very lucky people, any way.

MR HAYES is closing up his term with a disregard of Conkling that is almost venomous.

THE New Haven Register says: "New "England gives women more opportunities "to be independent than any other corner "of this round world." This is news to us. How—how many husbands do they allow them to support up there?

MAHONE is still the point of interest under the political microscope.

THE republican minority in congress have taught the democratic minority some very valuable lessons.

IN GENERAL.

—Swear not at all, but if you must swear —swear off.—Rochester Herald.

—Dr. Shlieman and his wife have gone to Ochromenes, near Thebes, to continue their excavations.

—There are not many more days of the Hayes' administration left and it seems to be making the most of itself.

—Boycott is more than $30,000 out, but what is that to a man who has become a verb? asks the Springfield Republican.

—Up in Canada suicides never succeed the first time. In their farewell letters they write a postcript, saying, "To conclude in our next."

—Now is the time for husbands to get the paper early and cut out the advertisements where seal-skin sacques are sold. A cut in time often saves $175.—Chicago Times.

—President Hayes provides no wine at state dinners, but a stiff article of Roman punch is circulated in a "gravy gondola," and known as "The Lifeboat."

—The local editor of a Mississippi paper says he saw 750,000 crows in a field. The chances are that he saw a good deal of Old Crow whisky before he saw the crows.—Galveston News.

—"Macaulay's mind," says John Ruskin in one of his recently published letters, "swelled like a puff-ball in an unwholesome pasture, and projected itself far round in deleterious dust."

—If Sarah Bernhardt is to be believed false pretenses were used to bring her to this country. Her manager solemnly assured her that Roscoe Conkling was a widower.

—Mr. Levi Pettibone, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary last Friday by giving a reception. He was dressed with extreme care, wearing gloves and having by his side a silk hat.

—The Tribune, which ought to know, intimates that Senator Blaine, to avoid attempts to put him in the cabinet, will sail for Europe early in the spring, and travel with William Walter Phelps for eight months.

—The whale shipped from Boston to the west has arrived at Chicago, and in order to get into the exposition building a special track will have to be constructed, as it would be an utter impossibility to handle the huge pile with any derricks or tackle known in Chicago.

—Mrs. Lizzie Patterson, widow of Nichols Patterson, a well known merchant of Cincinnati, has given to the Children's Home of Cincinnati 30 acres of land in Hamilton county, worth with improvements, $40,000. She had drawn a will with the bequest in it, but changed her mind, and has given the property at once.

—The English blue-book upon the suppression of the slave trade shows that Turkey is now the main support of the traffic. Account is given of a white girl, aged nineteen, who was released from a black Turk by the British consul at Malta. She was being taken to Tripoli to a purchaser who had paid Vesuadar Pacha, of Constantinople, £202 for her.

—The white house is a rather expensive institution, aside from the president's salary of $50,000. The staff of employes in and about the executive office requires $32,000 a year, and the stationary and miscellaneous appointments some $8,000 more. This is exclusive of $10,000 a year for care and repairs of the mansion, to $15,000 for lighting the house and grounds, $2,000 for fuel, $5,500 for the greenhouses, and a single item of $30,000 for refurnishing.

—Archibald Forbes says of the happy absence of "officialism" among public men in the United States: "It is the finest country in the world for a man in search of information. Curiously enough, the country which comes next to you in this respect, and indeed, in many other things, is one almost on the other side of the world. I mean Russia. I never had the least trouble in obtaining access to and conversing with any Russian officer, from the Grand Duke Nicholas down."

—Jay Gould's railway consolidations, wherewith he proposes to take a big hand in the battle of the giants, embrace the following roads: The three divisions of the Wabash, 2,487 miles; the Missouri Pacific and branches, 1,075 miles; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 825 miles; the Kansas Pacific, 1,0[illegible] miles; the Union Pacific, 2,115 miles; the Denver and South Park, 201 miles; the Iron Mountain, 684; the International and Great Northern, 664; and the Texas Pacific, 587—a grand total of 9,649 miles.

"A Voice from Georgia."

Brooklyn Union, rep.

At Oxford, Ga., on Thanksgiving day, the president of Emory college, Rev. Dr. Haygood, preached a remarkable sermon, the publication of which was requested "by a unanimous vote of the congregation." Before the war the governors of states only issued thanksgiving proclamations, and in many of the southern states they were not issued at all. Dr. Haygood noticed the fact that his congregation had gathered in "obedience to a proclamation from the chief executive of our nation and state," which made it "not merely their privilege but their duty" to meet together and then entered upon a review of the considerations which inspired a feeling of gratitude, one of which was that, as the result of the election, "the country is saved from the strain of a 'six month's debate and conflict such as we had four years ago, to settle the question of the presidency," and that "no sane man" is left in doubt as to "whether General Garfield has been elected president of the United States."

The reverend doctor said that the southern people produce more than they did before the war, and have everything better. They should be grateful for their restoration to the privileges of the government. "When," he asked, "did a defeated and conquered minority ever before, in the short space of fifteen years, regain such power and influence in any age or nation?" Dr. Haygood was emphatic in regard to emancipation. "The abolition of African slavery" was the one great historic fact, he said, to excite in the south "profound gratitude to Almighty God." The preacher dwelt at some length on this subject, and met the obvious criticism that he had changed his mind by saying:

"I have new light. I do now believe many things that I did not believe twenty years ago. Moreover, if it please God to spare me in this world twenty years longer, I hope to have on many difficult problems, more new light. I expect, if I see the dawn of 1900, to believe some things that I now reject, and to reject some things that I now believe. * * * * Let us cultivate the sentiment and habits of political and social toleration. This is sorely needed among us. We need to feel that a man may vote against us and be our friend; we need to feel that we can be his friend although we vote against him."

This surely is a marvelous sermon as coming from the south. The clergy and the schools have been the last refuge of southern conservatism, discontent and "cussedness" generally. When the altar flames up in this way, the light and warmth will surely spread. Although the doctor says he hopes to have new light, and expects to change his mind, he informs his hearers with very great solidity of conviction that you should condemn my views, I have left me at least the satisfaction of being quite sure that I am right, and that, if you live long enough, you will agree with me."

Critism from a Friendly Source.

Boston Herald, ind.

We have borne frequent and cheerful testimony to the rapid growth of a better state of feeling at the south, and to the prevalence there of a truly national spirit. But there are two points on which a little friendly jogging of our neighbors will not be out of place. The first is in relation to the status of northern settlers, and the second as to resistance to the revenue laws. It does not look well for a community that is inviting immigration to still hold the stigma of "carpet-bagger" over a citizen who is honored and esteemed after fifteen years' residence. Any man who goes to Georgia, or any other southern state, for the purpose of casting his lot with the people ought to be just as much at home, after one year, as he would be in Kansas or Colorado. Why is he not? It really taxes northern charity to present a rational explanation. Even Judge Woods, to whose support the southern bar rallied so warmly, was accepted for his ability as a jurist, but is not "credited" to the south, because, although he has lived there for fifteen years and is thoroughly identified with her new manufacturing and other material interests, he was born north of the old slave line. Well, there are states in the union quite as populous as any of the old gulf states of the south, nearly all of whose adult population was born outside their borders, and three-fifths of whom are the accessions of the last dozen years. Even in the older western states the term "carpet-bagger" is unknown. It is time it was dropped at the south. It is not fair nor conducive to good feeling to have the stigma, invented to label the political adventurers of the reconstruction period, kept alive to characterize such settlers as the south is anxious to welcome. We think, also, it would be well if a little more healthful local sentiment could be developed at the south in favor of putting down and punishing the lawless conspirators against the revenue, whose murderous resistance to the government officials is a disgrace peculiar to that section. The taxes are not burdensome. There is no complaint that they are not fairly assessed. The animosity seems to be directed against the federal government, as such, and against any payment of taxes. The government might well assert its authority a little more rigorously, but it would be better if the law-abiding people of the south would make illicit manufacturers as disreputable as they are at the north.

Minority Representation.

Springfield Republican.

State politics are so little known outside of each state that few know that Illinois for ten years past has elected its legislature upon the basis of minority representation. The state is divided into legislative districts, each of which returns three members, of the lower branch, and in which each voter has three votes which he can cast for three candidates separately for two, or all for one. The Chicago Times notes that this plan has not only given minorities representation, but that it has distributed the representatives of both parties over the state, while before the democrats all came from the southern half of the state, and the republicans from the northern—which is precisely the effect of the single district plan in congress. Mr. Springer has introduced a bill in the present congress which proposes to apply the same principle to the next apportionment of representatives, requiring states having three or more representatives to be divided into districts in which minority representation shall be provided. The plan, which Mr. Springer proposes of having in the larger states districts electing five members of congress and in the smaller three, would unquestionably give smaller minorities a hearing; but it is unnecessarily complicated. All that is wanted, and it is unfortunately too much to expect, is a system of simple, minority representation which will, for instance, give the 105,000 democrats in Iowa, and the equal number of republicans in Alabama and Georgia, voting last November, some direct representation in congress, where now they have none.

The Georgia Repudiated Bonds.

Columbus Times.

We copy from THE CONSTITUTION this morning an interview with Judge Lochrane upon the subject of these bogus bonds. It is not surprising that the holders of these obligations should want their money, and as the financial condition of our state is so good it is not to be wondered at that pressure should have to be brought to bear upon our state authorities to induce them to take steps to review their action, and failing in that, to seek to so amend the organic laws of the United States, as to bring Georgia, as a debtor before the federal courts. Judge Lochrane is engineering this little matter and talks very hopefully of his success in getting his projects through congress. But the smiling and hopeful judge must not be too sanguine, for this is a many sided question, and when it assumes a shape to give trouble to our people Georgia will send to the front men and papers, bristling all over with facts and proofs that will make the judge and his German clients retire to the rear. Judge Lochrane puts much stress upon the fact that the British consul at Savannah put his seal upon the bonds indorsing their regularity and validity, and that it was mainly on this verification that the Germans bought them. Well, admitting all that to be true it only shows that if the British consul did not go outside of his province in affixing his seal to such papers, that he or his government should be held by the German purchasers to an account for their investment. His seal could add nothing to the just liability of Georgia, and if it was worth anything at all, it was only to the extent that it would bind him or his government. Let Judge Lochrane go upon John Bull.

Brilliant Blaine.

Jacksonville Sun and Press, rep.

We publish from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION its Washington correspondent's letter of the 23d, in which it is asserted with great positiveness that Senator Blaine will go into General Garfield's cabinet. This may seem unlikely to some, and yet to our mind it is one of the most reasonable of contingent events. Those who understand Maine politics, or so much of the same as has a bearing on national politics, will at once perceive how this arrangement, or rather such a change in [illegible] will operate towards harmony. [illegible] has been of such a character that, while nobody is to blame, yet a change of leadership, with a new and fresh crop of political aspirants will bring harmony. It something akin to Governor Foster's withdrawal for the senatorship in Ohio, it will prevent friction where there should be peace. Mr. Blaine would make a brilliant secretary of state, and we sincerely hope he will receive the appointment.

Dividing Texas.

Austin Review, ind.

We infer that these new states will be created at the next session of our legislature, for the following reasons:

1. Because the democracy which has the power to do so, will not so much as promise to make a division impossible by acting itself and getting congress to act concurrently as has been suggested.

2. Because our democratic politicians want to get leading offices which they cannot get by any other move.

3. Because our democratic politicians, both at home and abroad, want to get control of the United States senate for the next four years and can only do so by sending six new democratic senators to that body from three new additional states created out of the territory of Texas.

The South in 1890.

Springfield Republican, ind. rep.

It is time to stop impeaching the south's development, for the census of 1890 is bound to far exceed the figures of 1880, both in population and material resources. The tide of immigration is trickling that way; the small farmer has taught how the whole section is to be brought under profitable cultivation; minerals of all kinds are being smitten from the Blue Ridge backbone, and business is driving sentimental politics to the woods. Great lines of rail and water communication are also giving new life to the commercial centers, and now that the south has a foretaste of the possibilities of its resources and capacity for money-making, it is hardly possible to overestimate the results.

They All Coming Back.

Nashville American.

Whatever men may have seen in democracy justly to condemn, it has always commended itself to the popular intelligence and common sense because it held fast to the theory of our government held by the masses and always popular. For this, when in the late defeat, republicans said; "Now they will come flocking," democrats went quietly, smiling to reorganization, thoroughly satisfied that they were members, not of a corpse, but of a living body, and bidding the few short-sighted time-servers a pleasant farewell, as they left the back door a little ajar for them to slip quietly back again when they tired awandering.

Sacoites Waking Up.

Boston Post.

A surprising bit of news came to us all the way from Maine, to the effect that the Saco water power machine shop is furnishing three mills in the south with machinery. One at Anniston, Ala., one at Clifton, S. C., and one at Natchez, Miss. We had been led to suppose that the local management of this shop would not allow any work to be done there for the south. In fact, we didn't suppose that the local management aforementioned would ever admit that there were people in the south civilized enough to know the difference between a cotton mill and a gin mill.

The Educational Bill.

Macon Telegraph.

The bill was almost unanimously supported without reference to old party alignments by the people of this section as an act of justice to the ignorant masses, who have been clothed with the ballot while unable to make intelligent use of the privilege.

Modern Newspapers.

Harper's Weekly.

The daily newspapers as pictures of society show nothing which more distinguishes the life of to-day from that of a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago than the universal and intelligent public interest and activity in the relief of every form of suffering.

It Had One Good Effect.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The election of Garfield has done at least one excellent thing. It has extinguished in the average southern heart the expectancy, the hope, of office. It has turned the southern mind to business.

What They Have in Ohio.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Six thousand men are housing ice along the Hudson river, says an exchange. No such spectacle as that is seen along the Ohio river. Great men grow along the Ohio, but they house offices, not ice.

After the Theatre.

Boston Post.

Ten dollars. Quite a sum to pay
For one who earns but four a day,
For just a single evening's fun.
It seems so, now the thing is done.
Three for a carriage, for you know
I never could ask her to go
With that swell dress—the shade ecru,
And train drug out a yard or two—
In a plain horse car. And so nice
She looked. I do not grudge the price.
Three more for seats—down centre aisle
And four rows back—just right for style.
The curtain rose. How time will pass
While gazing through an opera glass.
The curtain fell. Once more we stood
Outside, and then the thought of food
Itself presented. She said yes,
She felt quite hungry. You can guess
That what we ate, with just a bit
Of rosy wine to season it,
Used up that other four. Time sped.
I took her home. Good night was said.
Then to my own home came I straight;
And here I sit and meditate.
The cash I had four hours ago
Is gone. I've naught for it to show.
Have I regrets for it? Not one.
'Twas folly, but, by Jove, 'twas fun!

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

in hand-sewed, machine-made, and standard screw, box, French and cap toe.

LADIES' AND MISSES SHOES, in button, front and side lace, all styles of toe and heel, and A, B, C and D widths of last.

Children's fine Shoes and every-day wearing Shoes, with protection toes, a specialty. School Shoes, for solid wear, at lowest prices. Covers for tops of Shoes—Keep the ankle warm. Will not be undersold for quality of Goods.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall Street.

sep28—dtf top col nx 10c col

—Genevieve Ward, the American actress, says that every American actor who has appeared in London during the past year has been a great success, because they are regarded as a novelty and give life and vigor, which meets with prompt response.

—It is a plain fact that twenty-five per cent of the deaths in our larger cities are caused by consumption; and when we reflect that this terrible disease in its earlier stage will readily yield to a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup (costing 25 cents), shall we condemn the sufferers for their negligence, or pity them for their ignorance?

—Major Tom Ochiltree has left politics, and on the 1st of January will become a member of the firm of Grant & Honore, who have been dipping largely in the grain trade. Mr. Grant is a son of the ex-president.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate affords nourishment to the Cerebral and Nervous systems.

—Preparations for the coming census of 1881 in London are being actively pushed. It is anticipated that the returns will reveal a striking increase in the population of the metropolis, which cannot now be far short of 4,000,000. The census will be taken simultaneously in every district in the United Kingdom on the same day.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See another column.—Advance.

—An exuberant youth hails a supposed acquaintance on the street with "Hello Joe," but finding his mistake, adds, "O excuse me; I thought you were another man!" Laconic stranger answers: "I am."

—I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.

Easton, Pa. MRS. MARY REESE.

dec15 d2w sun,wed&fri&w2w

—President Roca, of the Argentine republic, has been a brave soldier, but looks more like a scholar or a man of society than like a man of war. His eyes are dreamy, his expression is languid and melancholy, his face pale, his manners gentle. Yet so thorough a soldier is he that he was promoted to the rank of general on the battlefield.

"For several years I have had Torpid Liver. A year ago I tried, as an experiment, Tutt's Pills, and was surprised to find that they accomplished all the results of Calomel without any of its bad effects. I was always an unbeliever in Patent Medicines, but am now convinced that there is some good in Nazareth." E. H. Gray, Augusta, Ga.

—Information from Washington is to the effect that Hon. William P. Ballinger, of Galveston, is being urged for successor to Judge Woods on the United States circuit court bench. United States Senators Coke and Maxey, and other influential gentlemen, are quoted as favoring the nomination of Judge Ballinger, and with some hopes of success.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 d1y

—Six bangles on each arm is the latest thing. One slipper in the old lady's hands should supersede it.

A Serious Matter.

For Physical or Mental Debility, Nervousness, Weakness, Incapacity for Labor, Timidity, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Epilepsy, Bad Eyesight, Sleep and Appetite, Incapacity and Emissions, use no medicines. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad will restore health and strength. dec26—d&w1w

—Edison has already a light that will put the freckles on; what he is waiting for is one that will make a man red headed.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Writes: For WEAK DIGESTION, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. Sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.

204 jan11—d&w1y fol im rd m C

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

Saturday, January 1st,

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

THE BERGERS

AND THEIR NEW COMPANY!

The Most Attractive and Meritorious Entertainment in America.

15 STAR PERFORMERS, 15

Embracing the following Pre eminent Specialty Talent:

MR. CHARLES W. BREWSTER, The World's Greatest Ventriloqual Humorist, with the funniest family of wooden-headed Manikins on Earth. MISS ETTA MORGAN, The Renowned and First Lady Saxophone and Soloist in the World. ARTHUR LOVE, America's Greatest Comic Vocalist and Dialect Humorist. MISS GEORGIE PETTIE, (late of Haverley's Opera Co.,) The Accomplished and Pleasing Mezzo Soprano. MR. A. M. HOLBROOK, The Eminent Cornet Virtuoso whose wonderful performances have gained him a reputation second to none. In addition a full Military Brass Band, in Gorgeous and Expensive British Military Uniforms, under the leadership of PROF. J. H. SULLIVAN, of New York, in Grand Parade, on day of exhibition. Prices of admission as usual. Tickets can be secured in advance without extra charge, at Phillips & Crew's Book-store. Doors open at 7. The Bergers at 8.

dec26—d4t sun thur fri sat

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address

nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

ALFRED AUSTELL. S. A. RICE.

AUSTELL & RICE,

(Strong's Old Stand)

No. 63 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

GENERAL

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

WOOL BOUGHT.

Cash Advances Made on Cotton in Warehouse—$30 per Bale.

Rates for Storage: 25 cents a bale per month, and 25 cents per bale for selling. We respectfully solicit consignments.

J. T. GRAY, with AUSTELL & RICE.

oct31—d3m sun wed

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Fulton Superior Court at the ensuing election, and refer to the following testimonials for evidence of my fitness. S. N. CONNALLY.

Deputies:
HENRY W. THOMAS,
JOSEPH W. HOGAN.

ATLANTA, GA., December 14, 1880.

S. N. Connally, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Having learned that you are a candidate for Clerk of Fulton Superior Court, we cheerfully express the belief that, if elected, you would make a faithful and efficient officer. As Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court for more than two years, your conduct so far as we know has been faultless and your discharge of duty prompt, efficient and conscientious.

Yours, truly,
JAMES JACKSON,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD,
ALEX. M. SPEER.

I cordially indorse the above; and will add that Mr. Connally as my Deputy and law partner has for more than two years most efficiently aided me in discharging my official and professional duties. He is systematic, faithful and diligent, and, I doubt not would make a most efficient and acceptable Clerk of the Superior Court.

Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court of Georgia.

December 14, 1880. dec16—dtde

Not Down.

It is not true as it has been repeatedly rumored that I am out of the race for Ordinary. I assure my friends that I shall be in the field until the ballot is counted, without an accident. Stand firm.

dec24—dtde D. F. HAMMOND.

For Ordinary.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF FULTON COUNTY:

As heretofore announced, I a candidate for re election to the office of ORDINARY. I hereby respectfully ask your support and influence, and pledge myself, if re-elected, to extend, in the discharge of my duties, that attention and courtesy heretofore shown you. I will have an efficient Clerk, as heretofore, who, in my sometimes necessary absence from the office, in yours and the public's interest, will ever be ready to serve you in giving information and discharging those duties connected with the position—not judicial.

DANIEL PITTMAN.

Atlanta, Dec. 6th, 1880. dec7—dtd na au co

I respectfully announce to the people of Fulton county that I am a candidate for Ordinary. I shall use only honorable and proper means to secure my election, and, if elected, I may be found at the office during all business hours and will administer the laws faithfully and impartially, without reference to class or condition.

nov25—dtde W. L. CALHOUN.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

I am a candidate for Ordinary, and respectfully request the benefit of your vote and influence.

dec15—dtde MADISON BELL.

For Clerk Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. S. HOLLIDAY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, with Captain A. S. Talley, Albert Clark and J. S. Holliday, Jr., as deputies. Election Wednesday, January 5th, 1881. nov9 dtd

I hereby respectfully announce to my friends and fellow citizens that I am a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. Election Wednesday, 5th January, 1881. Deputies—PARK WOODWARD, W. H. VENABLE. C. H. STRONG.

For Sheriff.

JAMES M. LIDDELL.
Deputies:
JOHN NEAL,
G. WHIT ANDERSON,
FRANK X. BLILEY.

dec12—dtde

For Sheriff.

A. M. PERKERSON.
DEPUTIES,
W. A. WILSON,
L. P. THOMAS,
C. C. GREEN.

For Tax Receiver.

—Daily Constitution—Please announce to the Voters of Fulton county that I am a candidate for Tax Receiver, and, if elected, will discharge the duties of the office faithfully and honestly.

Respectfully, JAS. O. HARRIS.

81 dec5—dtde

—We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax receiver of Fulton county. Election on the 5th of January next.

nov28—dtde

—H. H. WITT, for Tax Receiver. Election January 5th, 1881. nov21—dtde

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election January 5th, 1881. T. J. MALONE

nov7—dtde

For Tax Collector.

—We are authorized to announce the name of W. F. Stewart as a candidate for State and County Tax Collector of Fulton county. Election January 5th, 1881. dec7—dtde

W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector. Election 5th day of January, 1881, nov28—dtde

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county, at the ensuing election. dtd

—I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Coroner of Fulton county.

dec5—dtde W. G. DRAKE.

Justice of the Peace.

—For Justice of the Peace, 1234th District, G. M. DANIEL PITCHFRD. Election, Saturday January 1st, 1881. dec 11—dtd

IF YOU WANT TO CURE A COLD USE

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to cure Croup, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would prevent Croup, give

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would save yourself from that scourge, Catarrh, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would avoid Asthma, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want the best remedy you ever tried, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to know where to find

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT,

GO TO

Daniel & Marsh,

13 Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

200 feb11—dtf sun wed fri

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.

SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price faster, without saw, $200. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORD-WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW-MILL SUPPLIES Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

dec21—d3m

CASH PAID FOR

BEESWAX.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.

dec10—d1y fol sun wed

BUSINESS INDEX.

Leading Firms of Atlanta Classified

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FAY & JOHN MOSER, 13½ Broad.

Architect and Superintendent.
LEO, GUSTAVE R., corner Alabama and Pryor streets.

Awnings, Mattresses, Bedding.
THE ONLY MATTRESS FACTORY in the State is the I. X. L. Mattress Factory, removed to 218 and 220 Decatur street, Atlanta, Georgia. J. W. Hinman, Proprietor. Send for Price List.

Awnings, Upholstery, Bedding.
ERGINZINGER, A., 13 East Hunter. Mosquito Nets, Bedding, Mattresses. Established 1866.

Atlanta Nurseries.
COLE, M., & CO., on McDonough road, connected with city by Telephone. Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses.

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OLCOTT, R. H., & CO., 23 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. Day Sales Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Boots and Shoes.
NOLAN & DOTY, 37 Whitehall. Wholesale and Retail. Also, Leather, Shoe Findings, Hats, Caps, etc. Sign—Black Bear.

Books and Stationery.
PHILLIPS & CREW, 8 and 10 Marietta street. Books.

Baths—Turkish.
MEDICAL, HYGIENIC AND TURKISH INSTITUTE, 14 Loyd, near Markham House. Cure of Chronic and Blood Diseases.

Broom Factory.
LENFESTEY, A. S., Atlanta Broom Works No. 48 Decatur street.

Book Binders and Blank Book Mnf'rs.
DUNNE'S NEW BOOK BINDERY—HIGH DUNNE & CO., 13½ Broad.

Cotton Buyers.
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Commission Merchants.
CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., 37 Broad. Will fill orders for Provisions and Grain. Agents for Peck & Bansher's Lard.
JOHNSON, ELAM, 56 Decatur. Family Groceries, Tennessee Produce, Fruits, Vegetables Wholesale. Send for quotations.

Crockery, China and Queensware.
RIPLEY, T. R., 39 Whitehall and 1 Broad.

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LAMBERT, A., Sole Proprietor. Florist and Landscape Gardener. Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, etc.

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RAMSPECK, G. A., & CO., corner Peachtree and Line. Wholesale and Retail Teas, Coffees Sugars, Spices. Iced Tea on draught.

Dyeing Establishment.
WATSON, J. S., & CHAS. HEINZ 36 S. Pryor All work done neatly and promptly.

Engines and Sawmills.
ANDERSON, J. H., 60 Broad. Separators and Cotton Gins.

5 and 10 Cents Emporium.
KERR & FISHER, 34 Whitehall. 5 and 10 Cent Counter Supplies.

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WILSON HOUSE. J. L. Keith, Proprietor. Corner Alabama and Pryor. Porters at all trains.

Hardware and Wagon Material.
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Liquors—Wholesale.
MAHER, M. E., 11 Mitchell.

Optician and Jeweler.
LAWSHE, ER, 47 Whitehall.

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PARK, Dr W. T. Eclectic Physician and Surgeon. Office, No. 12 Decatur street. Residence 231 Ivy street.

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BAUMULLER, O. L. & CO., 35 Whitehall. Branch of Ludden & Bates. Chickering Piano and Mason & Hamlin Organs.
ESTEY ORGAN CO., corner of Broad and Alabama—C. M. Cady, Manager.
FREYER, Prof. F. L., 26 Whitehall. Kranich & Bach Pianos and Wilcox & White Organs General Manager for the South.
PHILLIPS & CREW, 8 and 10 Marietta. Wm Knabe & Co.'s Celebrated Pianos and Clough & Warren Organs.

Planing Mills.
HART, F. W., & SON, Fuller street, adjoining W. & A. R. R.

Printer and Stereotyper.
REYNOLDS, T. S., 18½ Whitehall.

Real Estate and Renting Agents.
FRIERSON & LEAK, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 33 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia. Buy, Sell and Exchange City Property, Farms, Mills, Mill Sites, Water Powers, Mines, Mineral and Wild Lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of our city.

Restaurant and Dining Rooms.
PEEL, D. C., 10 S. Broad. Meals at all hours Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Rock and Brick Contractor.
McAFEE, W. W., 27¼ Whitehall, Rock, Brick and Artificial Stone-work done to order.

Sewing Machines.
WILSON, W. T. 96 Broad Street Dealer in the New Davis.
THE STEWART! Outrivals the Old Singer. Sold at wholesale only by Fred. Bell & Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and at retail by Merchants and Agents in every town in the South

Sash, Doors and Blinds.
HART, F. W., 30 S. Broad. Also, best brands Mixed Paint and Builders' Hardware.

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CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., 37 Broad. We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities.

Stencils, Seals and Stamps.
FAIRBANKS, C. F. & CO., 7¼ Whitehall—Wood Engraving.

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WEISBERG, M., the original Sun-Bonnet Inventor, 31 and 33 Peachtree. Second floor. Entrance through No. 31.

Stoves and Tinware.
STEWART & FAIN, 69 Whitehall. Manufacturers of Baby Carriages.

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ELLIS DAVIS & CO, Atlanta, Box 367, or Rockmart. Stock complete. Orders promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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NUZZA & CO., 27 S. Pryor. Sample Trunks and Valises a Specialty. Headquarters for Trunks and Valises. Repairing done.

Tobacco and Cigars—Wholesale.
SEERMANN & KUHRT, 9 Whitehall.

Printers and Publishers.
BERGSTROM, A. M., Corner Pryor and Hunter. Book and Job Printer. Charges moderate.
DOLSON & SCOTT, 34 S. Broad. Mercantile, Book and Job Printing neatly executed.
BENNETT, J. F., Hillyer's building, cor. Broad and Alabama streets, first floor. Materials new Facilities first-class. Work unsurpassed.
HARRISON, JAS. P., & CO., 27 and 29 S. Broad. Premium Printers and Publishers. Estimates furnished.
WINHAM, R. L., 10 Marietta. Job Printer.
DICKSON, H. H., 28 Broad. Publisher and General Job Printer. Write for estimates.
THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE. All kinds of Book and Job Work neatly executed.

Publishers and Subscription Books.
CHAMBERS, J. H., & CO, 26 Whitehall. J. G. Grant, Manager. Agents Wanted.

Produce and Cotton Exchange.
CUMMINGS, J. F., & CO., Managers, 37 Broad Orders for Futures in Cotton, Grain and Provisions executed promptly. Write for information.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
BELLINGRATH, L., & SON, 7 Alabama. Tin Work, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, etc.

Paper, Rag and Hide Warehouses.
ADLER, MOSES, 51 Broad street. Highest cash paid for goods in my line.
LINCH, H., 123 and 130 Marietta. I pay cash No barter. Also Furs and Dried Fruit.

Undertaker, Contractor and Builder.
HARRISON, COLES, 173 and 175 Marietta.

Watches, Clocks and Dollar Store.
HARPER, T. J., 7 Peachtree street.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL SOME CHEAP FURniture. Apply 152 Whitehall street. dec31—3t

WANTED—A GOOD MAN SERVANT TO do general work in house and lot. Apply at Cox, Hill & Thompson's. dec30 d3t

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, daughter and servant, or a furnished house, by January 3d. Must have two connecting rooms with fire in each. Address Box 125, City. dec30 d2t

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN OR GIRL TO nurse and do general house work. Address until January 1st, "Joel Hurt, 44 Marietta street. dec29 3St—wed fri sun

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell, Real Estate Agent, No. 10 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AN EIGHT ROOM RESIDENCE on Walton street, neat, convenient and comfortable. Apply to G. W. Adair, No. 6 Wall street. dec31—d1t

FOR RENT—THAT MAGNIFICENT STORE House on East Alabama street, with a [illegible] road front on Wall street. Building 30x160 [illegible] 3 stories and basement. Apply to B. J. Wilson or J Robinson, Alabama street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS RELIEF Committee is at No 24 Alabama street. John T. Hall, Distributing Agent. dec31—d3t

WRITE TO HENRY L. ATWATER, SOUTHern Agent Milburn Wagon, Postoffice box 350, Atlanta, Ga., for prices, to the trade on large or small lots. Milburn Farm and Spring Wagons. 59 dec5—4m sun wed fri

LOST.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD NECKLACE WITH two strands of small gold chain with gold $1.50 bangles and medal of S. M. F. C. On the clasp is the name Maggie. Address Moore, Marsh & Co. dec31—d1t

FOUND.

FOUND—"HALE'S COUGH SYRUP" CONtains Wild Cherry, Tar, Honey, Lemon—25 cents. Mile's Liver Pills, [illegible] for Liver and Kidneys. Druggists sell them. Headquarters—60 Decatur street. dec30—d1t

AUCTION SALES.

ONE OFFICE DESK AT PRIVATE SALE. D. P. [illegible] street. dec31—d1t

LAW CARDS.

DR. L. S. BAYFIELD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office: 26 Alabama street. Residence: 125 Washington street.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Law office of N. J. Hammond.

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Collections will receive prompt attention.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

JNO. M. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Centennial Building,
No. 8½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
241 june13—d6m

HENRY JACKSON, [illegible] LUMPKIN
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Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to practice before the Supreme Court.

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Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and [illegible] when specially retained.

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DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
OFFICE:
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov28—dly

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 290 aug5—dtf

D. W. ROUNTREE,
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Will practice in all the Courts of the Southern Circuit and in Madison and Jefferson county, Florida. 36 aug5,1880—d1y

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY,
ATLANTA.
Has a reputation unequalled in the South for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address
nov7d1y E. A. SCHULTZE, Director.

DR. D. O. C. HEERY.
Office at Messrs. LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S.
Diseases of the Rectum and Genito-Urinary Organs and Syphilis a specialty.

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THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 513 july29,'80—d1y

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881—128th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of 300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write, clearly giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York, Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

600 dec14—d&wtf(jan11 top col

S. M. F. COLLEGE,
COVINGTON, GA.
SPRING TERM FOR 1881, OPENS WEDNESday, [illegible] January. School [illegible] before. Send for Catalogue.
dec29 d1w J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

PATENT MEDICINES.

of Rare
dy for all
er part of
—Jaun-
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Packets for $1 2.

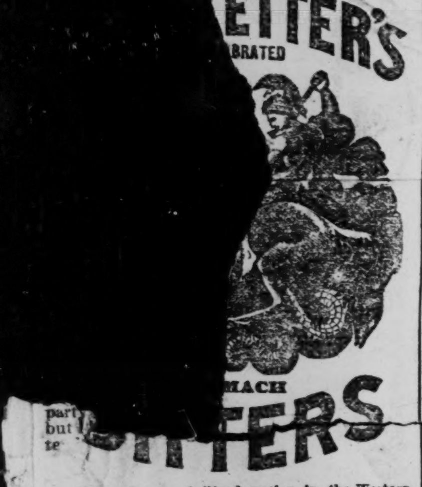
The Powder is warranted free from all ... and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Her... a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1868, besides ... Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia,
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov8 dly

MERCURY
HAS MADE MORE
CRIPPLES
THAN ALL ... COMBINED.
...UT
... FOR BILIOUSNESS



There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.
—dlm wed fri sun &wkylm nx rd mat

Dr. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC SALVE,
The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures eruptions
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.

Ask for Henry's and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.
mar5—dly wed fri sun wed &weowly

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 ... street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF EARLY IMPRUDENCE, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.

EMMA ANNA
Cotton Mills,
Cochran, Ga.

CLEMENT'S ATTACHMENT PROCESS. Yarns direct from seed cotton. Capitalist wanted to take an interest. Full particulars by addressing
J. B. SCHOFIELD, Proprietor,
Macon, Ga.
dec19 dam sun wed fri

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.
sept5—dly wed fri sun

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Acworth, Griffin and Other Places Throughout the State—The News by the Press.

ACWORTH, December 30.—The thermometer at Acworth this morning at 7 a m. stood five degrees below zero. The snow is six inches deep.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MADISON, GA, December 30.—The most intense cold known to our oldest people is now upon us. The thermometer this morning between daylight and sunrise went four degrees below zero. It is now but nine degrees above. This beats the cold Saturday of '34.

CONYERS, December 29.—Commenced snowing last night at eleven o'clock and continued until ten o'clock this morning; fell to the depth of eight inches. It is the deepest snow since 1835, so the oldest inhabitants say. The snow has not melted a particle.——All kinds of business suspended.——The coldest weather we have had this winter.

NEWNAN, December 29.—At the residence of the bride's father, in this county, on the 22d instant, Mr. M. G. Keith, of this place, was married to Miss Dollie Baily. Rev. J. B. S. Davis officiated. The bride is a daughter of Mr. William Baily, one of the best and wealthiest citizens of our county. Mr. Keith is one of our shrewdest business men, and is in every way worthy of the prize he has won. ——We have the heaviest snow known here for years. It is now six inches deep and still falling. The boys of the town are perfectly wild in their enjoyment.

MARIETTA, December 30.—The fall of snow, which is four or five inches deep, is the heaviest seen in this section for years. Sleighs of every kind have been on the streets all day. The thermometer this morning was two degrees below zero. Our northern visitors claim that this is not their idea of the "sunny south." Wagons, carts, and other tools for the work on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad have arrived and work will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. ——Mr. R. H. Field, of Kansas City, is visiting our city.——The young men of our city give their annual Christmas entertainment to-night.

COVINGTON, December 29.—We are receiving our full share of the northern winter that is so universally promiscuous with our neighbors in more elevated latitudes. The heaviest snow storm that we have had for years has fallen. The snow measures five to six inches without drifting. The boys are reveling in snow balls and sleighing —cold comfort, I call it.——The many friends of Miss Callie Irwin, both in Covington and elsewhere, will be glad to know that her condition this morning is more favorable than at any time since her being burnt. On Monday she was quite severely affected, and her friends were very uneasy, but the symptoms are all more favorable.

GRIFFIN, December [illegible].—Talk about weather, but if this isn't the most frightful that ever swept over this fair land, then I'm crazy, that's all. The thermometer ranged last night from zero to eight degrees below. There was some variance in the registry, that of Mr. H. B. Logan being eight degrees below zero at six o'clock this morning; Mr. Ed Drewry, at Drewry's [illegible] took the registry at 7 o'clock this [illegible] found it four degrees below [illegible] says it was seven be[illegible] M. Brawner [illegible] the [illegible] drug store. The suffering is intense.——Eli Roberts, a colored man, was found frozen and insensible near the tan yard. He was brought up town where restoratives were applied, and with great difficulty he was thawed out. It is supposed that Eli was drunk and got lost in the snow which was very deep in drifts at many points. This reporter was ill-fated enough to have his left ear badly and painfully frozen during a sleigh ride yesterday evening. The suffering among the colored people and poorer whites is reported this morning as being most critical. There are scores of families who had not even a stick of wood throughout the whole of last night's awful weather. Ink and kerosene all froze like water. At Dr. Moore's the servant brought in a lighted lamp this morning, which had burned all night, the oil being solidly frozen.

DALTON, December 29.—Dalton's social firmament, always studded with brightest stars, was last night flooded with a perfect aurora of brilliancy. Her cup sparkled to the brim with the wine of wit and beauty. The parlors of the ever hospitable National hotel were thrown open to the ladies of Dalton by the young gentlemen of the city and the elite thronged the house to participate in a bon ton ball and banquet. Trevitt hall, also, had been tastily decorated and its floor was peopled with terpsichorean beauty and chivalry. And when "Music arose with its voluptious swell," there was the rustle of silken folds and the whole place beat time in gliding forms of grace and elegance. The gentlemen were delighted, and everywhere pronounced in their admiration for the exquisite taste and magnificence of costume displayed by the ladies. At mid night the company marched from the dancing hall to the music of the orchestra and assembled in the dining-room at the National, and a most pleasurable banquet ensued. The tables groaned with the delicacies of the season, and the flash of wit and "flow of soul" augmented the inspiration of the hour. The dancing was resumed after supper by those who were so inclined. Miss Minnie Rogers entertained those who did not indulge in the "light fantastic" with excellent vocal music and piano accompaniment in the hotel parlors, and the small hours came quickly on before the company separated. The affair in every particular was an honor to the young men of our city, who spared no pains in making it the brilliant success it was. Mr. D. Bukofzer deserves the thanks of all for the tact and enterprise he exhibited as chairman of the committee of arrangements. Among the persons present from abroad, were Congressman-elect J. C. Clements of the seventh district; Messrs. J. M. and Elijah Brown, and W. L. Shumate, of Atlanta; Miss Mattie West, Misses Ramey and Messrs. F. J. Cohen, O. S. Mackey, C. M. Fouche, C. N. Patterson and others of Rome; Miss Lillie Smith, Messrs. Walter Craigmiles and J. H. Bible of Cleveland, Tenn.

What the Papers Say.

Columbus Enquirer.

About 10 o'clock last night a negro came to police headquarters and reported that Jim Hill, colored, had been badly burned at the wharf. A reporter went to the spot and found the poor fellow suffering the agonies of the damned. Some time ago he was scalded at Sample's mill at the time of the boiler explosion, and since been subject to fits. Having no friends or money be found shelter where he could and begged his bread. Recently he has been sleeping in the old hull of the Holt, which is lying on the wharf. Last night a good-hearted old woman went down to carry him some supper, and found him lying near the fire, a portion of his clothes still in flames. She extinguished the fire and ran to the steamer Everingham for assistance. Several of the hands carried him near the boat and did all possible for him, while a messenger went for a physician. His head and right side of the face is terribly burned, the right eye being entirely out. The right breast, shoulder and arm are in a terrible condition, the arm being burned almost to the bone. Dr. Johnston, city physician, was sent for, and had him removed to the hospital. It is thought he cannot recover.

Columbus Enquirer.

On last Saturday Colonel W. M. Wadley, president of the Central railroad, purchased the Columbus and Western—formerly the Memphis and Savannah railroad. The price paid is something over $700,000. All will be glad to learn that it has fallen into such management, for although Columbus was interested to the amount of $100,000, comparatively small benefit have we derived. The road extends from Opelika to Goodwater, Alabama, through one of the richest counties in Alabama. It is one of the best located roads in Alabama. Some time ago it was sold to the bondholders, when the name was changed to that which forms the caption to this article. The purchasers (the bondholders) have been negotiating with Colonel Wadley and associates for some time past, but not until last Saturday was a trade effected. Yesterday morning Colonel Wadley passed through our city en route for Opelika. His mission is to go over the road in order to see that everything is as represented in the bil l rendered. This will require several days, when if everything is correct the bargain will be closed. The new company will take control about January 1, 1881. They propose making Columbus the eastern terminus and running trains from this point to Goodwater. We congratulate our city on such a prosperous turn of affairs. Three cheers and a tiger for the Columbus and Western.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.—Cairo Bulletin.

—Mr Redfield, the well known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says that the average income of lawyers, doctors and ministers in the United States is about $520, while the average pay of government employes, except postmasters of the second and third classes, is about $1,700. These figures may perhaps indicate that the desire to obtain government positions has some good reason for existence.

—I have no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D. Washington, D. C.
dec15 d2w sun wed&fri&w2w.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
218 oct16—dlm sun wed fri &wkylm

A PERFECT LIGHT!
PERFECTLY SAFE!
RED C OIL!
The Best in the World for Family Use

THE RED C OIL IS PURE, ODORLESS AND Beautiful and Unparalleled in Burning Qualities, and is the finest Illuminating Oil made from Petroleum. It is manufactured especially for the best class of family trade, and will be furnished in improved patent cans or barrels at as low a price as the cost of making a superior article will admit.

It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp,
It will not smoke, nor crust the wick.
It will not give an offensive odor and will burn freely while there is any oil left in the lamp.
Its fire-test being 150 degrees,
it is absolutely safe and can be entrusted to the use of any member of the household.

JOHN T. HAGAN,
Wholesale Agent.
To whom send for Circular and Price.
dec7—dlm

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 30, 1880.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling........ ¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	109@110	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	112@114	Columbus City	82@85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@106
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	113@115
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@	W. & A. RR. Lessees; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	72@74
Atlanta W'tr 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	72@74
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class B 5s	94@96
Atlanta City 8s	113@115	do. Class C 2 to 5	85@88
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	106@108		
Sav. City 5s, new	86@88		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	113@115	South Wes R.R.	107@109
Central R. R.	107@109	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	123@125		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 30—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and prices advanced ¼ per cent. The improvement was most marked in Lake Shore, New York Central and Western Union. Lake Shore rose to 138⅝; New York Central to 155⅜ and Western Union to 82¼.

NEW YORK, December 30 — Noon — Stocks strong. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.80½; short $4.83. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 6@6. Exchange $4.80½. Governments strong; new fives 101½; four and a half per cents 112; four per cents 113½. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed buoyant and higher.

N. Y. Central	154⅝	Chicago & N.W.	126⅞
Erie	50⅝	do. Preferred	141
Lake Shore	138⅝	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	45¼
Illinois Central	12¼	do. Preferred	86⅞
N. C. & St. L.	75	Mem. & Char.	43
Lou. & Nash.	88	Rock Island	138¼
Pittsb'g F.W.	128½	Western Union	81½
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	73	Ala. Class B 5s	97
do. Class A small	76	do. Class C 2 to 5	87½

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold..........$74 292,043 Currency........$3,985,372

LONDON, December 30.—3:00 p. m.—Erie 52⅜. Specie decrease £503,000.

PARIS, November 30—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 84f. 87½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 30, 1880.

New York—Futures opened steady and barely over yesterday's closing quotations. The course of the market during the day was to lower prices, and late in the afternoon the tone grew easier, but just at the close the market made a slight upward movement which placed the months about 8@10 points under yesterday's closing prices. The spot market continued quiet throughout the day; middling 11⅞c. Net receipts for five days amount to 160,851 bales; exports 83,881 bales; stock 982,920 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
December	11.90@	December	11.83@11.85
January	11.94@11.95	January	11.86@
February	12.19@12.20	February	12.05@12.07
March	12.37@12.38	March	12.25@
April	12.50@12.51	April	12.40@
May	12.61@12.62	May	12.52@12.53
June	12.73@12.74	June	12.62@12.64
July	12.81@	July	12.71@12.73
August	12.84@12.85	August	12.75@12.76

Closed steady; sales 115,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed dull. Spots — Uplands 6¾d; Orleans 6⅞d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 9,700 bales were American; receipts 9,950; American 6,350.

We note no change in the condition of the local cotton market. The cold weather of the past few days has checked receipts to a large extent. The public roads are not barely navigable. There is a fair demand for cotton in the market to-day, but as a general thing buyers are not in a humor to press their bids. The futures market is fairly active, and business at the exchange is as good as can be expected. Receipts for two days amount to 240 bales, of which 11 bales were received from wagons. Cotton is steady at quotations: Good middling 11½c; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10⅝c; strict good ordinary 10⅛c; good ordinary 8¾c; ordinary 8c; storm and stains 7@9¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	11
Air Line Railroad	115
Georgia Railroad	10
Central Railroad	81
Western and Atlantic Railroad	23
West Point Railroad	
Total	240
Receipts previously	100,804
Total	101,044
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	102,826

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments two days	
Shipments previously	82,895
By local consumption previously	671
Total	83,566
Stock on hand	19 260

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts two days	240
Same days last year	121
Showing an increase of	119
Receipts since September 1, 1880	101,044
Same time in 1879	81,665
Showing an increase of	19,379

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1	83,566
Same time last year	73,018
Showing an increase of	10,548

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says: "The cotton market, which closed firm on Thursday of last week, reopened on Tuesday with a good demand, which continued to-day (Wednesday), and quotations are generally unchanged. American was in good request at unaltered rates. Sea Island was in fair demand and steady. Futures, which closed dull and barely steady last Thursday, reopened quiet, prices declining 1-32d@1 16d, which decline was recovered to-day, the market closing steady."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 30 — noon — Cotton steady: uplands 6 11-16; Orleans 6 13-16; receipts 9,95 bales; American 6,3 0, sales 12,0 0; speculation and export 2,000; futures uplands low middling clause December delivery 6¾@6 25-32; December and January delivery 6¾; January and Feb uary delivery 6¾; March and April delivery 6 27 32; April and May delivery 6⅞; May and June delivery 6 29-32; futures opened with offerings free

Weekly—Sales 35,000 bales; American 28,500; speculation 9,400; export 2,500; actual export 9,100; import 70,000; American 57,000; stock 478,000; American 369,000; afloat 394,000; American 355,000.

LIVERPOOL, December 30—1:30 p. m.—Middling upland 6¼; Orleans 6⅞; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 30—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 9,700; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 25-32; April and May delivery 6 27-32; May and June delivery 6⅞

LIVERPOOL, December 30—5:15 p. m.—Futures closed dull.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, December 30:

MARKETS.	GRADE. Middling uplands.	GRADE. Low middling	GRADE. Good ordinary.	RECEIPTS. Net.	RECEIPTS. Gross.	SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS. To Great Britain.	EXPORTS. To France.	EXPORTS. To continent.	EXPORTS. Coastwise.	Shipments.	TONE.
New York	11⅞			62		82		14450	8491	954			Quiet.
Galveston	11⅛	10⅝	9⅞	2301		1240	118176						Firm.
Norfolk	11⅜			3826		2640	53722				565		Nominal.
Baltimore	11¾	11¼	10¼		154	2200	37913				380		Firm.
Boston	12	11⅛	10⅜	1738	2906		2988						Steady.
Wilmington	11⅝	10 15-16	10	280			13988	2364					Quiet but steady.
Philadelphia	12⅛	11¼	10⅛	286		500	13254						Quiet.
Savannah	11⅝	10⅞	9¾	23	994	2500	12018	404			5762		Steady.
New Orleans	11⅝	10¾	10	6114	7551	12500	[illegible]	5658	8401	954	1850		Quieter.
Mobile	11½	10¾	10	413	428	1000	65086				1550		Quiet but steady.
Memphis	11⅝			2044		4960	87347					632	Steady.
Augusta	11⅜	10⅝	9¼	424		278							Quiet.
Charleston	11⅝	11¼	10¼	2176		1000	101508	1801			2211		Steady.

Consolidated net receipts 17,390.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 30, 1880.

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—January opened 96⅛, closed 97; February opened 97⅛, closed 98⅜. Clear Rib Sides—January opened and closed 6 50; February opened and closed 6.65 Mess Pork—January opened $12.57½, closed $12.65.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, December 30—Flour dull, weak and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@$4.00; extra $4.25@$5 00; family $5 25@$6.00; city mills superfine $3 50@$4 00; extra $4 25@$4.50; family $6 25@$6 50; Rio brands $6 0@$6.12; Patapsco family $7.25. Wheat, southern nominal in the absence of receipts; western higher and firm; southern red $1.10@$1.15; amber $1.16@$1.20; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.14@$1.14⅛; January $1 14⅜@$1.14⅜; February $1.17⅜@$1.17⅜; March $1.19¾@$1.20. Corn, southern steady for yellow; white stronger; western higher but quiet; southern white 51; yellow 49. Oats, no transactions.

ATLANTA, December 30—Flour—There is a fair demand for city mills flour at higher prices; fancy $6.50; extra family $6 25; family $6 00. Wheat—Chicago—January and February advanced moderately to-day and closed ⅜c and ¼c above yesterday's closing prices. The local wheat market is at a stand-still; quotations nominal; St. Louis No. 2 $1 24@$1.28; No. 3 $1.00@$1.22. Corn—Market steady at quotations; white 68c; car lots 65@66; yellow — no offering. Oats—52c; small lots higher. Meal—68c. Grits—$4.25.

CHICAGO, December 30—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 red winter 95; No. 2 Chicago spring 96⅜@96⅝ cash; 96⅜@93¾ January; 98¾ March. Corn fairly active and a shade higher, 36⅛@36¾ cash; 37⅛ February; 42 May. Oats active and a shade higher; 30⅛ cash; 31 bid February. At the close wheat was higher but heavy; sales at 97 January; 98@98⅛ February. Corn 37⅜ February; 42¼@42⅜ May. Oats 31⅜@31⅝ February.

NEW YORK, December 30—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $4.75@$5 25; good to choice extra $5.30@$6.50. Wheat ½@1c higher with a fair speculative business and limited export trade; ungraded red $1.06@$1.21 Corn ¼@½c better and more active; ungraded 52⅛@47. Oats ½@¾c better; No. 3 43⅛. Hops quiet and unchanged; choice yearlings 14@20.

ST. LOUIS, December 30—Flour dull; choice family $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.20@$5.45. Wheat higher but slow; No. 2 red fall 98⅛@98¾ cash; 98⅞ January; $1.01⅜@$1 01⅞ February. Corn higher but slow; 38⅛ cash; 38⅝@39 January; 38⅝@4⅜ March. Oats higher but slow; 30 cash; 32 bid February.

CINCINNATI, December 30—Flour unchanged; family $4.60@$4.85 fancy $5 25@$5.00. Wheat strong and higher: No. 2 red winter $1.03@$1.05. Corn in active demand; No. 2 mixed 42@42½. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 35@36.

LOUISVILLE, December 30—Flour easier; A No. 1 $5.00@$5.25; extra $3.25@$3 50; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.50. Wheat steady and firm at $5@$1 00. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed new 46. Oats in fair demand at 37.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30—Flour, high grades firmer at $4 87½@$5 00. Corn firmer; yellow and mixed choice white 54@55. Oats firmer at 46@47.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 30—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads $1.00 is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.75@$3.00 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 30—Hides—Steady; dry flint 13½@14; dry salt 12½@13½; wet salted 8@8½. Fur skins are now in demand. Lynx is out of style, hence are quoted dull at comparatively low prices and will so continue throughout the season. The following prices are quotable: Lynx 40@60c, for best, muskrat 5@10c; coon 10@15c, owing to size and quality; fox 25@50c; beaver $1.00@$3.00; Otter $2 00@$4.00; opossum 3@5c.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 10@11c ℔ ℔; No. 2 7½@8c ℔ ℔; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ ℔; good wrapping 4@6c ℔ ℔; straw 3½@3¾c ℔ ℔; burlap bags 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Leather — Market quiet; hemlock sole, good, 27@30c; hemlock G. D. 24@27c; hemlock P. D. 20@23c; whiteoak sole 38@42c; harness leather 35@45c.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

NEW YORK, December 30—Wool quiet and about steady; domestic fleece 37@52; pulled 20@42; unwashed 14@34; Texas 14@33.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Wool—Market firm at unchanged quotations; washed 35@38; unwashed 25@27; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Hay—Firm at quotations; choice Timothy $1.30; choice mixed $1.25; clover $1.20.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Iron Ties—Arrow $2.80; pieced $1.65, the market is about bare of pieced ties.

NEW YORK, December 30—Rosin quiet at $1.80@$1.87½. Turpentine steady at 45½.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Kanawah $1.05.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Peas—Clay 85@90c; white $1.20@$1 25.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Bagging—1¾ ℔ 10¾; 1⅞ ℔ 11; 2 ℔ 11¾.

ATLANTA, December 30 — Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, December 30—Wheat Bran—95@$1.00.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Rye—None; quoted $1.40.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Barley—None.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Clear Rib Sides—Fully cured western 7¾c. Mess Pork Chicago—January ruled steady, closing 6 points above opening prices Bacon—Market quiet and steady; sugar-cured hams 10¾@11c; breakfast bacon 9½@11c; very quiet. Lard—Market steady at quotations; tierces, leaf, 10c; tierces, refined 9¾c; kegs and cans 10¼c; buckets 11c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30—Pork steady; old $13.00. Lard quiet and firm; tierces 9; kegs 9½. Bulk meats steady and in fair demand; shoulders, packed 4.55@4.60. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾@6, clear sides 8¼. Sugar-cured hams steady and in fair demand at 9@10¼.

CHICAGO, December 30—Pork fairly active and a shade higher; old $11.00. Lard steady and in fair demand at 8¼. Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher: shoulders 4.15; short clear 6.95. At the close pork $12.60 January. Lard 8.50@8.52½ January.

BALTIMORE, December 30—Provisions dull and unchanged; mess pork 13.25. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; packed shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7¼. Bacon, shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; hams 9@10. Lard, refined in tierces 9¼.

ST. LOUIS, December 30.—Pork dull at $12.75 asked. Lard firm at 8.35. Bulk meats nominally unchanged; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 6.60. Bacon dull; shoulders 5½@5.60; clear sides 7.60.

LOUISVILLE, December 30—Pork active and a shade higher at $13.00@$13.50. Lard steady; prime steam 8½. Bulk meats easier: shoulders 4¼; clear sides 6¾. Sugar-cured hams 9¼@10½.

NEW YORK, December 30—Pork moderately active; old mess for export $13 00. Middles quiet and firm; long clear 7.00. Lard a trifle firmer and rather quiet at 8.95@9.

CINCINNATI, December 30—Pork dull at $13 00. Lard steady at 8.47½@8.50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾, clear ribs 6⅞. Bacon dull; clear ribs 7¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 30.—The general market is active. Coffee—Market steady at quotations: Rio quiet at 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars — Prices are firmly sustained: standard A 10¼; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¼; powdered 11¼; white extra C 9¾; N. O. sugars steady and firm; off white 9¼@10c: yellow clarified 9@9½; fine bbls 8¾@8¾; very little D. marara sugar on the market. Molasses — Black strap, bags 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup — New Orleans fair 45, prime 50; choice 55. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@60; imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice 15. Ginger, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25.

Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7; soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7 Candy—Assorted stick 12½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $8.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; ½2 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8 00; ½ bbls $1.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $5.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $5.25, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.0. Soda in kegs 4½c: in boxes 6c. Rice—Quiet and lower choice 7½c: prime 7; fair 6½.

NEW YORK, December 30—Coffee ⅛c higher and firm; Rio 11¼@14¼; Mari aibo 11@13. Sugar quiet and very firm; fair to good refining 7⅝@7⅞; prime 7⅞; refined active and firm; standard A 9@9⅛. Molasses unchanged and quiet: New Orleans good to choice 46@52. Rice steady and in moderate demand; Carolina and Louisiana 5@7.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30—Coffee quiet; Rio 11@14½. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common to good common 5¼@6¾; prime to choice 6⅞@7. Molasses firmer centrifugal 20@40; common 3⅛@31; prime to choice 40@45. Rice steady and in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 4½@¼.

BALTIMORE, December 30—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11½@13½. Sugar firm; A oft 9¾

CINCINNATI, December 30 Sugar steady; hards 10¾@10½; New Orleans 6¼@7¼.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 30. — The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, December 30—Whisky quiet; western rectified $1.10@$1.18

BALTIMORE, December 30—Whisky quiet at $1.16@$1.17.

CINCINNATI, December 30—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

CHICAGO, December 30—Whisky steady at $1.11.

LOUISVILLE, December 30—Whisky steady at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, December 30—Whisky quiet at $1.11.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Market quiet and steady. Indigo, best, 75@90c; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@$3.00; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3 25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 09; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 30.—The general market is quiet. The extreme cold has interfered very considerably with business. The shipping demand for country produce is dull. Eggs—Firm and scarce; 28c is now demanded. Butter—Plentiful and lower; choice 20c; medium 17@18c; common 14@16c. Poultry—Dressed poultry of every description is scarce and in demand; chickens 9@10c; turkeys 12@12½c; live fowls dull. Irish Potatoes—Market supplied; choice eastern $3.00@$3.25; demand good; Tennessee $2.50@$2.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches dull; peeled peaches 10@13½c; unpeeled 4½c; apples very quiet at 2½@3c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Stocks moderate: choice eastern $5.50; Tennessee $2.75@$3.00. Cabbage—3@4c: scarce and of good inquiry. Feathers— Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 49@50c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—13½@15½c.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, December 30.—There is no change in the market. Business is very quiet; we quote:

Solid prints		6½
Fancy, new designs		5 @ 7
Fine brown shirting		8½@10
¾ brown shirting, standard		5½
⅞ " "		6½
4-4 " sheeting		7½
⅞ " drills		8
⅞ bleached		5½@6¾
⅞ "		6¾@9
4-4 "		7½@13
6-oz. white osnaburgs		9
8-oz. "		10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes		8½@9½
Cambrics		7
Ticks, mattress		7 @11
" Feather		13 @20
Yarns		$1.00

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, December 30.—The market is steady. The local supply of common goods is ample for present demands but the general light stock of this class of tobacco looks as if the supply will fall short of demand before the coming of the new crop; we quote very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 60c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 60c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 25; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 30.—Market quiet. Apples—Strictly choice $3.50; choice red, Russets and greenings are in good demand at $3.00; medium qualities $2.55. Lemons—Of little inquiry. Oranges — $7.50@$8 00. Cocoanuts—5@5½. Pineapples—None. Bananas—Fair stock on market. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ℔ box $3.25; new London $3.50; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90. Currants—7½@8c. Citron—28@30. California Pears—$5 00 per box. Citron—$2.00 per bbl. Almonds—22@23. Pecans—16. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Tennessee 4½; North Carolina 5; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c per pound extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 30—Market quiet at unchanged quotations. Nails firm. Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.0; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5 50. Trace-chains 40@85. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plow hoes 7c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13 00 Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Sweed iron 6c: rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 7c; cast steel 17c. Nails, $3.40 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder. rifle $6.15; blasting $3.15. Bar lead 8: shot $2.10.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA. December 30.—Cattle—Choice Tennessee 3¼@3½c; stocks light; demand limited; medium 2¾@3c; common 2@2½c; Georgia cattle dull at prices ranging from 1½@2¼c, owing to condition. Hogs—Plentiful and steady; packing $4 00@4 65; butchers $4.25@$4.50. Sheep—Dull; Tennessee 2½@3c.

CINCINNATI, December 30—Hogs in fair demand: common $4.00@$4.35; light $4.40@$4.65; packing $4 60@$4.95; butchers $4.90@$5.10.

Just Received
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I HAVE THIS DAY BOUGHT THE ENTIRE stock of Stove, Tinware and House Furnishing Goods, etc., of J. W. Phillips & Co., No. 12 Marietta street, where I will continue the business under the management of Jno. H. Mead, who will conduct the business and I ask of the public a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.
A. M. WYNN.
December 24, 1880.

In retiring from the Stove and Tin business, we thank the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and cordially commend the new management to the public.
Respectfully,
J. W. PHILLIPS.
December 24, 1880—dec28 dtf

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE VALUABLE property known as the Sheffield Cotton Mills located seven miles north of Conyers, Rockdale county, Ga., consisting of one to three hundred acres land, on which a cotton mill building and with capacity for 2,000 spindles; in the mill and all up in running order are 560 spindles with necessary preparations machinery, a good warehouse 24x41 feet, store room 18x40 feet, 10 tenement houses with 25 rooms, one 7 room residence. Also one good Flouring Mill, house three stories, 30x40 feet: one gin and house 21x40 feet, 2 stories. Estimated 24-horse power water supply in month of July. No stagnant water pools; health and location unsurpassed. For further particulars address or call on Spevins & Simmons, 179 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., or myself at Conyers, Ga.
J. A. KENNEDY, Agent.
dec18—dtill 1st tues in feb

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Do not let your prejudices against secret remedies prevent you from availing yourself of this priceles boon. It will bring you health and happiness.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 12, 1880.

Mr. Graham has spent over $2,500 in the effort to be cured; has been here under treatment since May last, but without benefit. Within the last month has taken three bottles of S. S. S, and says it has benefited him more than all the other treatment combined. He thinks it will cure him. He is from the Black Hills.
C. C. Ingalls.

LaGrange, Texas, Dec. 6, 1880.

I have seen the worst case cured with S. S. S. The man was so far gone that the flesh was almost dropping from the bones, and he has been entirely cured with your S. S. S. A. L. D. Moore, Druggist.

Palestine, Texas, Dec. 11, 1880.

I sold out the four dozen bought of you in a few days, and have been buying in St. Louis. It has a great reputation here.
W. E. Colgin, Druggist.

Helena, Ark., Dec. 13, 1880.

Your S. S. S. is very popular here, and the demand is increasing. Give us best prices.
Jack & Co. Druggists.

Jeffersonville, Ga., Sept. 25, 1880

I cured one of my laborers with your S. S. S. after several physicians had failed on him. It was several years ago, and he has been sound and well ever since.
D. M. Hughes.

Hope, Ark., Dec. 1, 1880

I have sold out several lots of S. S. S. in the past few months, and have three dozen now coming from St. Louis. The demand is increasing. O. Halliburton, Druggist.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1880.

We are selling a large quantity of your S. S. S. both at wholesale and retail. S. Mansfield & Co.

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If you doubt the merit of our great Remedy and hesitate to invest your money in it, we will, under certain conditions take your case for a sum of money, to be paid in case we cure you, and no charge if we do not. The conditions are that you are to come to Atlanta and submit to an examination by our physician, and conform to our requirements as to diet, habits, etc. It will be necessary that you should remain here during treatment. If you will do this, write us for further information. We use no medicine except the S. S. S., and if you are temperate you can be cured as well at home, and cheaper.

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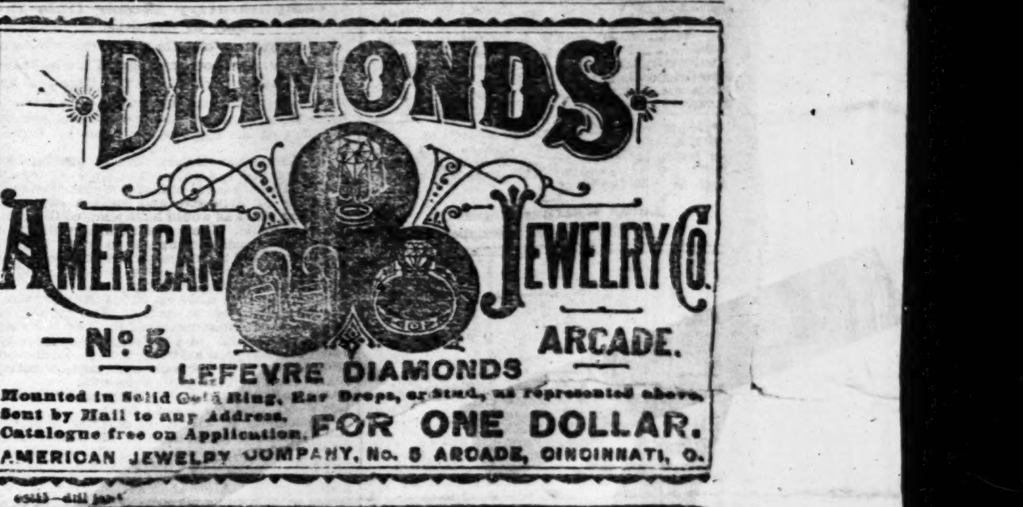

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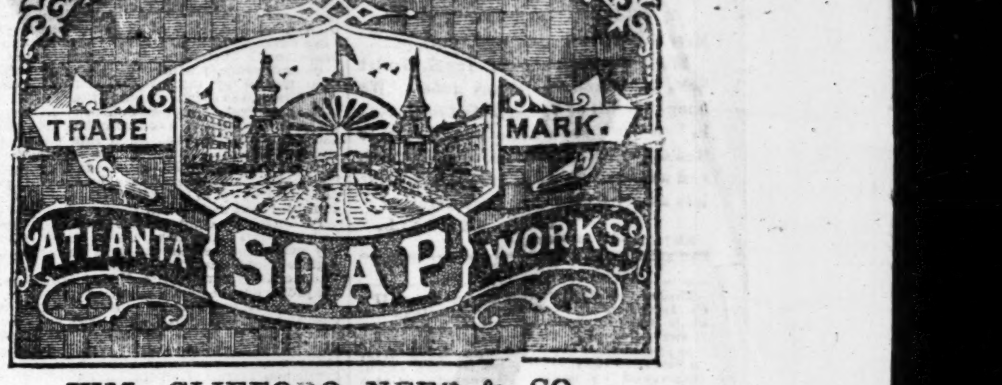

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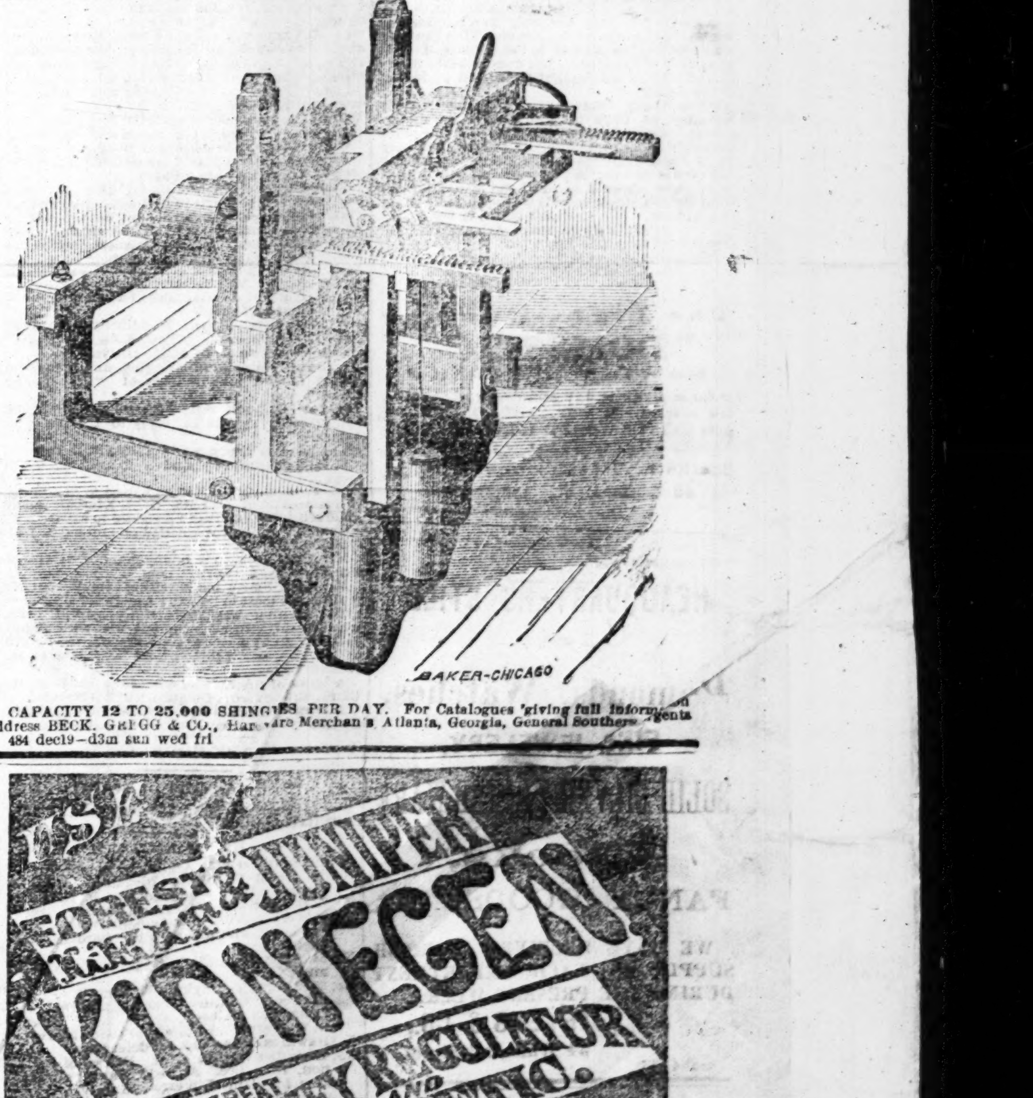

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484 dec19—d3m sun wed fri

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS arising from KIDNEY or BLADDER DISEASES. Also, for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, smarting, heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and flavor. It contains positive diuretic properties and will not nauseate. Ladies especially will like it, and Gentlemen will find KIDNEGEN the best Kidney Tonic ever used!

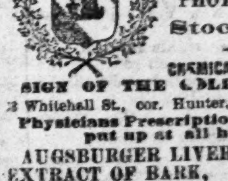
NOTICE.—Each bottle bears the signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, also Proprietary Government Stamp, which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold (without license) by Druggists, Grocers and Other Persons everywhere.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family Use.

If not found at your Druggists or Grocers, we will send a bottle prepaid to the nearest express office to you.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.
100 sept11—dly sun wed fri &wkyl cow



SCHUMANN'S
PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
2 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
AUGSBURGER LIVER MEDICINE.
EXTRACT OF BARK,
a Cure for Intemperance.
French, German and English Fancy Goods—Our Importation.
BOUQUETS AND BASKETS of everlasting Flowers.
PAMPAS PLUMES.
Respectfully, THEO. SCHUMANN.
726 jan1—4.7

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
BALL SEWING THREAD
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
247dec12—deodly fri sun wed

New and very Attractive Styles are now Ready.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS
BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD, winners of highest distinction at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITION FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, $51, $57, $66, $84, $108, to $500 and upward. For easy payments, $6 38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 54 Tremont st., BOSTON; 46 East 14th st., (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.
146 oct1 dlaw&w&thamaaw na

For Sale.

ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY next, between the legal hours of sale, I will sell to the highest bidder, unless sold sooner at private sale, 4 vacant Lots fronting, 2 80 feet each, 2 65 feet each, on the east side of Washington street, between Clarke and Fulton streets. Titles perfect; terms cash. Call at my office and examine plats.
JOEL HURT,
44 Marietta street.
nov25 dtiljan1

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅞d; in New York, 11½c; in Atlanta, 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia [illegible] clear or fair weather, north to west winds, low but slowly rising temperature, slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, December 30, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.40	22	31	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.45	19	69	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.57	.6	63	N. W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.50	2.	61	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Key West	30.20	60	82	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.45	2	73	N. W.	Fresh	.10	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.49	17	75	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.43	3	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.43	2-	64	N.	Gent	.0	Fair.
Savannah	30.40	30	67	N. W	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 30, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
[illegible]	30.34	2	72	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.37	15	65	N. W.	Brisk	....	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.29	25	25	W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
2.31	30.30	26	28	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.39	16	47	W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
10:31 "	30.40	22	31	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.358	Maximum ther	.76
Mean daily ther	14.7	Minimum ther	. 1
Mean daily humid	48.0	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

HARTWELL, GA., Nov. 27, 1880.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
Fill indorsed order for Vases, Toilet Sets, Dolls and Christmas goods. We bought a bill of Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., in New York some time ago simply to find out difference in goods and prices, and we find that we get nicer goods for less money from you. Respectfully,
PAGE & MAXWELL.
829 jan26—diy un we rep

PREFERRED LOCALS

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—diy 1st pre loc

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros, of New York, for using the Singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

These injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TRICK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is sold only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office is exactly opposite their's, in Atlanta, and they know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short sighted Singer friends we append our name and address.
FRED BELL & CO.,
31 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—d12m pref lo

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
42 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar18—dly

HEADQUARTERS STILL
—FOR—
Diamonds, Watches,
FINE JEWELERY,
SOLID SILVER PLATED-WARE,
Clocks,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY IN EACH DEPARTMENT DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
mch4 d1y

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Knights of Honor.

Members of Georgia Lodge No. 127 will attend at their hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock for election of officers and conferring degrees. After the exercises of the Lodge are over the body will adjourn to the National Hotel, to partake of a feast prepared for the occasion. Gate City No. 346 and all visiting K. of H. in the city are respectfully invited to be present.

R. W. TIDWELL, Dictator.
W. G. BROWNE, Reporter.
Committee of Invitation—A. A. Nolan, W. F Slaton. G S. Prior.

PERSONAL MENTION.

AT THE KIMBALL.

—W. A. Chenowith and sister, Miss Mattie Chenowith, are guests of the Kimball house.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—G. A. Wilcox, of Detroit.
—Virgil Powers, of Macon.
—James C. Shaw, of Savannah.
—R. W. Scott and wife, of Boston.
—L. Lowenstein, of Philadelphia.
—J. C. Andrews, southern passenger agent of the Kennesaw route.
—I. K. Kimball and T. A. Vandredale, of New York.

ELSEWHERE.

—Miss Clara Reneau left yesterday on a visit to friends in Savannah.

—J. R. Foraker, of Cincinnati, is visiting G. J. Foreacre, of this city.

—John W. Michie's continued absence is much regretted by his many friends.

HOSPITAL FAIR NOTES.

—The newel post wants a purchaser.

—Mrs. Gavan won a handsome fancy work table last night.

—Many articles are to be raffled to-night so that the fair can come to a close.

—The refreshment department should receive the attention and patronage of all.

—The cold and snow prevented a large attendance last night.

—Mr. Tanner's presence was greatly missed last night.

—Miss Mary Ward won a pair of vases last night at Mrs. Gavan's table.

—Go down to the fair and take a chance at the bale of cotton and the bale of domestics at the Sister's table.

—A pair of ottomans were won last night at Mrs. Gavan's table by Mr. John Callahan and Mr. Henry Grady.

—John H Gavan won a case of champagne last night and with characteristic liberality "set 'em up" to the entire assembly.

—The railroad ballot for the gold watch between Messrs. McWhorter and Haynie will close to-night at half past ten. The friends of these gentlemen should bestir themselves.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL
Black Silks, Colored Silks, Elegant Black and Colored Brocade Satins and Silks. Brocade and Plain Black and Colored Velvets.
BEAUTIFUL
Hosiery for Ladies', Gents' and Children. New Lot Silk Handkerchiefs and Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Ties, Needle-work Ties.
Carpets and Lace Curtains!
Magnificent Stock Real and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.

JUDGE WOODS.

A Complimentary Dinner from the Bar of Atlanta.

Last night at 8 o'clock in the breakfast room of the Kimball house occurred one of the most elegant social affairs ever known in Atlanta. It was was a dinner tendered by the bar of Atlanta to Judge W. B. Woods in honor of his appointment as judge of the supreme court of the United States.

The dinner was all that could be imagined for social elegance and delicious charms for the appetite. The beautiful bills of fare contained such a variety of delicacies and such a supply of sparkling wines as would have tempted the appetite of a cynic. There was nothing wanting to make the occasion complete in every respect. The flow of soul began truly when the toasts were called. Chief Justice Jackson presided, and at the foot of his table sat Judge Bleckley. At the head of the other table sat Judge Hillyer, while Mayor Calhoun was at its foot. The gentlemen present were representative of the best elements of the professions and enterprise of the city. Judge Jackson presided in the most genial manner and enlivened the occasion with many a merry joke. He called the toasts as follows:

Our Distinguished Guest—Response by Mr. Justice Woods, which was as follows:

Gentlemen: By an act of congress approved June 4, 1872, a circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia was for the first time established. Up to that date the powers of a circuit court had been conferred upon the district judge. After the passage of the act referred to it became my duty as circuit judge to attend the United States court at this place. I remember well how kindly I was received by the bar of this city. On the occasion of my first visit here a dinner was given to the lawyers of Atlanta and this district in this very room by our common friend, Judge O. A. Lochrane, then chief justice of Georgia. I can never forget the generous sentiments expressed on that occasion, nor the uniform forbearance and courtesy with which I have ever since been treated by the lawyers of this district. Doubtless the administration of the law I have often given real or supposed offense. In almost every cause tried in a court there is a defeated and discomfited party. As a rule the lawyer believes, and in this he is as likely to be wrong as right, that his clients' side of the case is the right side and when that side does not prevail he is very apt to think that injustice has been done his client and himself.

Yet during the eight years in which I have sat in your court here I have never received from any member of the bar in word or action the slightest discourtesy. I have no doubt the defeated counsel have exercised their right to curse the judge, but they have never exceeded the 24 hours, humanly allowed by custom for that purpose and the cursing has never been done even figuratively in court, but always in private; and they have always come up smilingly to the next encounter. And what I say of you, gentlemen, is true of all the lawyers of this circuit.

I am not only indebted to the bar of this and other districts for the display of uniform good manners, but for immense assistance in the discharge of my duties. The labor put upon a judge would be impossible of performance if he were left to grope his way through the cases without the aid of the learning, research and arguments of counsel. In this respect I acknowledge my great obligations to this bar. It is true I could have got along sometimes just as well if the arguments had not been quite so long, but when left to decide a case without any argument at all, I have always felt that a very great burden was laid upon my shoulders. The lawyer is as indispensible a part of the machinery for the administration of the laws as the court or the jury, and when all these bear their just proportion of the labor and act with an enlightened sense of responsibility, the failure of justice is rare. One word on another subject: Since I have set upon the federal bench in this circuit, I have kept one thing steadily in view, and that was so to administer the law as to encourage the sentiment that the courts of the United States were not courts of a foreign jurisdiction, but courts which belonged to the people of the districts in which they were held, in common with all the people's of the United States, not organized to oppress but to protect them in their rights, and mete out even-handed justice to all classes. I hope this effort which has been showed by the district judges has not been unsuccessful, and I believe it has not. I think I am justified in this belief by the fact that many causes in which the federal and state courts have jurisdiction are brought in or removed to the federal courts by resident citizens of the district in which they are brought.

I hope to see this sentiment grow. I don't want the federal courts to be looked upon as engines of oppression, organized at Washington by an alien government, but courts to which the people may confidently turn for fairness, justice and the impartial administration of their own laws, both state and national, courts held by their own fellow-citizens for the benefit and protection of all the people of all the states of a common country. [Great applause.]

"The Judiciary," was beautifully responded to by Judge Jackson. "The State of Georgia" was nobly answered by Judge Hillyer.

Colonel Hammond in a ringing and beautiful speech replied to the toast of "The United States."

Mayor Calhoun did his usual honor by his graceful speech in reply to the toast to Atlanta.

The bar was illustrated by Judge Bleckley.

F. H. Richardson responded to the toast to the press.

Mr. P. H. Snook replied to a toast to the Atlanta business men, and Mr. H. I. Kimball made some sensible remarks in response to calls.

Governor Bullock was called on and happily responded.

Mr. A. E. Buck, in a happy manner, answered a call for the "far north" men.

Mr. Hoke Smith made telling remarks in his reply to the toast to "Young America."

The evening was delightfully passed, and when the adjournment came it was with regret and with many a hearty good wish for the justice of the supreme court whom we claim as an Atlanta citizen.

A letter of regret was read from Judge R. H. Clark, and Governor Colquitt sent his regrets.

A telegram from Judge Erskine congratulated Judge Woods and regretted his own absence.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., December 30, 1880.

Atlanta circuit.............................. 26

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 20. Southeastern. Argument concluded.
No. 25. Weems vs. Stokes. Illegality, from Lee. Argued. Warren & Freeman; D. H. Pope; Z. D Harrison, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.
No. 26. Long, administrator, vs. Gardner. Dismissed.
No. 34 Snealy, guardian, et al., vs. Toole. Dismissed.
No. 35. Morgan vs. Taylor. Withdrawn.
No. 41. Cock vs. Sutler, sheriff. Refusal of injunction, from Lee. Argued. J. F. Watson; G. W. Warwick, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.
No. 42. Sadler vs. Lee et al. Refusal of injunction, from Lee. Argued. Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Son, for defendant.
No. 18. Carraway vs. Lockett. Refusal of injunction, from Sumter. Argued. J. F Watson; Guerry & Son; Allen Fort, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.
No. 11. Cherokee, Western and Atlantic Railroad vs. Kirkpatrick, Certiorari, from Bartow. Argued. Akin & Akin; E N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error. Trippe & Neal; I. E. Shumate, for defendants.
No. 12. Milam vs. Solomon. Foreclosure of lien. Bartow. Argued. A. Johnson, by A. B. Culberson, for plaintiff in error. T. W. Akin, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Culberson, court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Destitution Relieved.

Wednesday morning's CONSTITUTION contained a short paragraph calling the attention of the public to a case of destitution found out on Marietta street. The matter was brought to the paper's attention by a lady who is well known for her many virtues, and who became cognizant of the state of affairs whilst searching for the needy. Hardly had the paper made its appearance on the streets before our open-hearted people began sending in contributions, and before noon quite a sum had been accumulated and sent to the unfortunate woman.

The discovery of this case caused a thorough search of the city to be made, and yesterday's paper contained quite a list of unfortunate people similarly situated, and the result was a big effort on the part of our citizens to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed. A large meeting was held at the chamber of commerce, and relief measures adopted. From every source came contributions, and by 12 o'clock nearly every case reported had received attention. A full report of the citizens' meeting will be seen elsewhere.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Elegant line of new neckwear just in at W. M. Scott's.

—A horse attached to a wagon belonging to a countryman named Spinks ran away on Marietta street yesterday.

—Party scarfs for New Year's just in at W. M. Scott's.

—A number of emigrants reached here from Columbus yesterday, en route to the west, but changed their minds and returned home. Sensible to the last.

—Dress coats and vests for New Year's callers just received at W. M. Scott's.

—THE CONSTITUTION was incorrectly informed regarding the destitution of the family at 312 Decatur. They express themselves as satisfied with their share of this world's goods.

—A. O. M. Gay & Co. have a few of those dressing robes left. Nice for New Year's gifts. You can buy them at your own price.

—The watch-night services to-night at the First Methodist church will be largely attended. The programme is one of exceeding interest.

—The clerks of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., were about the first yesterday to start the ball in motion for the relief of the poor. They and the proprietors are a noble band of men.

The Body-Snatchers.

The recently attempted grave robbery in Oakland cemetery has worked considerable feeling among our citizens, and the matter is being freely discussed.

Ever since the attempt the authorities have been busily engaged in trying to capture the body-snatchers, both of whom are known, but so far the work has been fruitless.

It is known positively that both men are white. One is a student, and the other, it is said, is a professional body-snatcher.

From one who is thoroughly informed upon the subject a CONSTITUTION reporter learns that for three months there has been in Atlanta a man who makes his living by selling dead bodies to institutions outside of the state, and this man is known to be one of the two who were detected in the recent attempt in Oakland.

He is known to the authorities, but has not been seen since the day after the attempt, and it is supposed he has skipped the town. He came here from Pennsylvania, and it is thought that what work he has done was in the interest of institutions in that state.

The other man resides in Georgia and left the city the day after the discovery. His coat, gloves and letter are yet in the hands of the authorities.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

About a week ago a lady who resides on Hunter street lost a fine watch chain, shawl pin and silk handkerchief. The circumstances under which the goods were lost caused the lady to think that they had been stolen by a negro in her employ. The police were notified and furnished with a description of the missing articles and a search was at once begun which yesterday was awarded with success.

Captain Starnes and Officer Moss located the woman in a building on Forsyth street near Hunter, and while she was absent paid her home a visit. In a trunk was found the missing articles, which were identified by the lady. She refused to prosecute the case and the accused was discharged.

For Burglary.

Yesterday evening, about 3 o'clock, Captain Starnes discovered a sack of corn secreted in a barrel near the National hotel. Thinking that it had been put there by a thief, Officer Dennard was detailed to watch the locality and see what became of it.

About dark Fayette Williams, a negro man, approached the barrel, and picking up the corn, started off, but had not gone a dozen paces when he ran into the extended arms of Officer Dennard, who interrogated him as to his right to the corn. Being unable to give a satisfactory answer, Williams was taken to the station house and locked up. The corn now awaits a claimant.

Coal Thieves.

Thursday night Rev. J. A. Munday, who resides at 205 Luckie street, was awakened by a noise in his coal house. He went out and as soon as he had opened the coal house door a negro rushed out by him and made his escape. At four o'clock on the same night a white man was discovered attempting to effect an entrance into the same house but was frightened off.

Case Dismissed.

Richard Jones, who was arrested Tuesday last, by Officer Crim, upon a warrant charging him with stealing a gold ring, was, yesterday, taken before Judge Tanner for trial, but the prosecuting witnesses failed to put in an appearance and the case was dismissed and the defendant released.

—A rapid increase has been going on during recent years in the amount of freight regarded as the maximum load of a car. Formerly 20,000 pounds was the limit; now, according to the Western weighing association, the average of the different classes of freight, as determined by the weights of 50,000 cars weighed during a period of six weeks, was from 23,750 for machinery to 29,925 for ore, the maximum in nearly all cases exceeding 30,000 pounds. Certain classes of freight ranged, respectively, as high as 35,060, 37,750, 39,300, 39,600, and even, in the case of ore, to the enormous weight of 48,500 pounds, or more than 24 tons. The superintendent of the association is satisfied that the various articles of freight enumerated, 23 in number, will average fully 27,000 pounds per car, and the whole will not average less than 25,000 per car. The fact that such loads can be carried safely now is due to the vastly improved condition of tracks, as well as to the heavier construction of the car.

—The opal mines of Queensland bid fair to rival at no distant day the far famed depositories of that gem in Hungary. Opals have been found in many localities, but have not yet been worked to a profit. Those obtained from Listowel Downs were beautiful in appearance, but too thin and scaly to possess much market value. A resident of Winton has recently discovered some opal ground which promises to be really remunerative, and has found some specimens, among which is a solid angular cream-colored specimen on which great reliance is placed. It is said to indicate great heat, and to afford strong grounds for believing that large-sized commercial opals will be found beneath the surface.

—The New York Tribune has interviewed Lawrence Barrett, and that gentleman says that there is a greatly increased desire evinced by the public for the best and purest in dramatic art, and that those who present it were never more successful than they are now. He said, also, the New York audience is the grandest audience in the world; that he would rather be popular in New York than anywhere else, and that he is always nervous over a New York first night, for the people are so calm, critical and just. Mr. Barrett also thinks Bernhardt a great actress.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says Senator Blaine is preparing for a European tour of eight months, leaving this country in March and returning next November. He would go in February if it were not for the close vote in the senate after March 3. An apparently authentic statement is to the effect that Mr. Blaine will join his friend, the Hon. Wm Walter Phelps, in Rome, as early in the spring as possible. Mr. Phelps is now in Italy, and it is known that he has been expecting Mr. Blaine and another friend to join him in the spring.

—The 3 year-olds belonging to Lord Falmouth did so badly in all the great races of the season that one is hardly prepared to find him standing for the fifth or sixth time in the last ten years at the head of the winning owners in England. But thanks in the main to the eight victories of his 2 year old filly Bal Gal, who has won more money than any animal of her age ever did before, he occupies this position with a total of £16 061 won in twenty races. Of this total Bal Gal has secured more than half.

Thrown from the Track.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 30.—The evening train on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Rhinebeck this afternoon. Four or five men were injured but none, it is thought, fatally.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The stock market was characterized by a buoyant tone almost throughout the day, and prices advanced sharply in the general list. The special features were Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Western Union. Coal shares advanced, and ranged from ½ to 2½ per cent., and with the exception of Michigan Central, reacted 1 per cent. The highest quotations were current at the close, Western Union rising 1 per cent. and declining 2 per cent. and closing at a recovery of 1⅜. Ohio and Mississippi preferred advanced 4 per cent. and fell 5 per cent. and recovered 3 per cent. The total sales were 446,000.

Georgia 6s	107	Michigan Central	125⅝
Ga 7s mortg'e	112	St. Paul	114½
Ga do gold	115	Preferred	124
Louisiana consols	53¼	Delaware & Lack	109⅜
North Carolina	32½	N. Jersey Central	83⅜
N Carolina new	20	Reading	52
Funding	12	Ohio & Miss	38½
Special tax	6	Mobile & Ohio	22½
Tennessee	49	Hannibal & St Joe	48⅝
Tennessee new	47	Union Pacific	112½
Virginia 6s	32	Houston & Texas	72
Virginia new	33	Pacific Mail	50¼
Consolidated	105	Adams Express	120
Deferred	15	Wells & Fargo	117
Panama	212	American	63½
Fort, Wayne	127	United States	52
Chicago & Alton	154	Consolidated coal	35
Harlem	*200	Quicksilver	13
N. Y. Central	154⅝	Preferred	*52½
Erie	50⅛	Wab, St. L. & Pac.	45¼
Lake Shore	135⅝	do. Preferred	86⅝
Illinois Central	126¼	Memphis & Char'n	43
N., C. & St. L.	75	Rock Island	136¼
Louis'e & Nash	88	Western Union	81½
Chicago & N.W.	126⅞	Pittsb'g F. W. & C.	128½
do Preferred	141		

*Offered.

FULLTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR January, 1881—Will be sold before the Courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Two city lots, Nos. 8 and 9, and the improvements thereon, each fronting forty feet on Packard alley, and running back same width one hundred and ten feet, bounded north by Schofield street, in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot number forty-five, 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, being one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Hamlin Hudgins to satisfy three justice court fi fas. issued from 1045th district G. M, of DeKalb county in favor of M. P. Kiser vs. Hamlin Hudgins. Levy made by J. M. Smith, L. C., and handed me.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
dec7—d1aw1w

The Bergers.

This celebrated family will appear at the opera-house next Saturday night, January 1st, and at a special matinee in the afternoon of the same day. It is a few years since we have seen this amusing combination, and it will be with a renewed pleasure that our citizens will welcome them again. For exquisite music, refinement of entertainment, diversity of attractions, and at the same time for fun, nothing has ever excelled the Bergers, if any ever could rival them. Their popularity is immense all over the United States, and has been increasing every year since their first appearance. Not satisfied with well enough, the Bergers have always tried to improve their company, until they have very well nigh attained perfection. We recommend them to our citizens, and especially to our ladies, as a fit and refined entertainment for New Year's day.

A Broken Arm.

On yesterday Dr. Walter Dean, assisted by Dr. W. B Parks, were called on to set the arm of a small boy named Johnnie Smith, son of a widow, who resides at 108 Marietta street. The fracture is at the wrist and is a bad one. It was made by one of Johnnie's comrades pushing him down in the snow.

Did She Freeze?

Yesterday, an old negro woman who is known as Aunt Rhoda, died at the place where she was living, on Mechanic street. It is reported that she died from cold, although the negroes in the house deny it.

THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD
AT MARK BERRY'S THIS WEEK.
1,200 pairs Zeigler Bro.'s Sample Shoes, consisting of the following styles: Men's Calf Congress, plain and box toe, Men's Calf Dom Pedro, Men's English, Grand Walkinghast, Men's Calf Southern Tie, plain and box toe, Also, a large lot of fine Calf Boots, and the largest and finest selection of BOYS' SHOES ever seen in the South.
Don't fail to visit the great sale of Sample Shoes this week at the Leading Shoe House.
MARK BERRY'S,
33 PEACHTREE STREET.
293 oct10—d3m 4thp

Cloaks!
Wonders!
Read!
Cloaks Given Away at Half Price!
JOHN KEELY
HAS GOT THE INSIDE TRACK, AND MEANS TO KEEP IT.
Thousands of Cloaks!
Bought by private treaty from a party here who wanted to sell them! Never mind the details of the purchase! I HAVE THE GOODS AND MUST SELL THEM!
I WILL SELL THEM!
If you call it "Selling" to give things away at
Positively Half Price!
150 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, full sizes $1.25 each, worth $3.
Who else can show them?
2,100 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 each, which I guarantee to be fully equal in quality to those being sold at double their respective prices in Atlanta.
THIS IS NOT A MERE DRAFT UPON THE IMAGINATION; IT IS A
STERLING FACT!
600 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7.50 and $8 each. Marvellously beautiful goods, and would be cheap at double the money.
"YOU WILL NEVER LOOK UPON THEIR LIKE AGAIN!"
800 Ladies' fine—extra fine Cloaks at $9, $10, $11, $12 and $12.50 each, goods which always have commanded from $20 to $25 each.
Nobody can say that I ever have fooled them in my advertisements! I am always able to produce PRECISELY what I advertise.
"DOLMANS!"
100 Ladies' Dolmans at $5, $6, $7.50 and $10 each, goods which never were made for double the money.
This is a great opportunity for ladies to supply themselves in this line.
150 beautiful Dolmans of the very choicest goods, Half Price! Half Price!
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
THIS IS THE
"BIGGEST THING"
IN THE WAY OF
"BARGAINS"
in Cloaks which has ever been laid before the people of Georgia. Nobody can possibly fail to get suited in Cloaks at
John Keely's!

KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels
—AND—
EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS—PRIVATE PATTERNS.
OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
Contains everything NEW and ARTISTIC in LAMBREQUINS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES and WINDOW SHADES,
Floor Oil Cloths,
(all widths and prices), COCOA and NAPIER MATTINGS---for offices, hotels, etc.---all grades. WALL PAPER from the cheapest to the most elaborate Fresco designs. Ornamental Ceilings, Dado Panels, etc. OUR GOODS WARRANTED.
50 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.,
[nov21—d3m 4thp]
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
228 sep12—dly un cham boy & co

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL
WILL RESUME EXERCISES ON
Monday January 3, 1881.
I am thankful for the liberal patronage received from the good people of Atlanta, and promise to use every effort in future to make this school thorough and effectual. Parties having sons to educate will please confer with me at once. as it is much better to enter students on the first day.
dec30 d1m
T. Æ. MEANS, A. M., 76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

Great Reduction
—AT—
A. & S. ROSENFELD'S.
Wishing to give our patrons and the public a chance to buy useful as well as ornamental
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have made a GREAT REDUCTION ON THE PRICES OF OUR CLOTHING FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. Please give us a call, as we promise to make it to your interest.
24 Whitehall St., cor. Alabama.
72 oct1—d3m 4thp

Sunday-School Institute.

The Sunday-school institute will meet to-night at the First Presbyterian church at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Courtney will teach the lesson and Professor Barnwell will conduct the music. The lesson, Zacharias and Elizabeth, is from the international series for Sunday, January 2. It will be a good way to spend New Year's eve to attend this meeting.

Watch Night Meeting.

The ancient watch night service will be observed to-night at the First Methodist church with a very interesting programme of exercises. The meeting will begin at 10 p.m. and close at midnight.

Having Bought out the Beef Business Of J. A. Clemmons & Co., 104 Whitehall street, I will continue the same, and promise the very best the market affords in beef, pork and mutton.
dec30 d3t
C. J. KICKLIGHTER.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings brackets, Balusters, Stair Rails, Newels and Mantels at Traynham, Geise & Ray's.
220 oct10—d3m

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
THE LARGEST LINE OF
Holiday Goods
in the city. All of which are marked at our well-known
LOW PRICES.
The selection of
ALBUMS
—AT—
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
Embraces over 40 different styles and sizes.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS from 40c UP.
At Wurzburg's Bazar
You will find a large variety of
Autograph Albums,
Scrap Books,
Music Rolls, etc.
IF YOU GO TO
Wurzburg's Bazar
You can get furnished and unfurnished
Work Boxes
AND BEAUTIFUL
TOILET SETS!
At LOWER PRICES than ELSEWHERE.
DOLLS!
DOLLS! DOLLS!
—AT THE—
BAZAR
Handsome Wax Dolls at 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85 cents and $1.00.
Handsome Wax Dolls with moving eyes, 35, 45, 65, 75 cents and up.
The only complete assortment of
JAPANESE GOODS
In the city can be found at
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
INCLUDING
Brackets, Card Receivers, Hat and Brush Racks, Cabinets, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Trays, Match Safes, Etc.
A Real Japanese Bread Tray at 25 cts.
We sell fine Paper Machie Lacquer at as low prices as others ask for the inferior wooden ware.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
Frame Manufactory
We have in stock a beautiful line of
SILK VELVET FRAMES
In Card and Cabinet Sizes. Card Size at 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents and upwards. Cabinet size at 50, 70 and 75 cents and upwards. Also, Novelties in Easels and Standing Frames. All our own designs and manufacture. WE MAKE TO ORDER EVERY STYLE AND SIZE
Picture Frames.
Also, Frames for Wreaths, Shell and Wax Work in Engraved Ebony, Walnut, Gilt, etc. As we manufacture all our Frames, we can sell you a
Single Frame at Wholesale Price.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
New Goods and Big Bargains in
MILLINERY!
Hats, Ribbons, Satins, Plushes, Hosiery, Corsets, Laces, Fringes and Passementeries, Cord and Tassels, etc.
THE BIGGEST JOB IN
FINE CREPE LISSE ROUCHING
EVER OFFERED.
A 100 pieces fine Crepe Lisse Rouching as low as Tarletan is sold elsewhere. Also, 200 gross Ruffles at 10 cents a dozen, worth 25 cents.
REMEMBER THE PLACE
For Fine Goods and Popular Prices
—IS—
THE BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Election of Officers on December 23.

Atlanta Council No 160 R. A., held their annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Regent—Dr. G. G. Roy.
V. R.—E. A. Robertson.
O—John T. Cooper.
Secretary—G. S. Prior.
Col.—W. H. Nutting.
Treasurer—[illegible]
Guide—E. [illegible]
Warden—G. M. Hanvey.
Sentry—R. M. Jones.
Chaplain—Dr. Boggs.
Trustees—J. W. English, W. L. Calhoun and A. J. Orme.
Reporter to Grand Council—Dr. D. W. Gwin.
Alternate—Dr. J. A. Link.
Medical Examiners—Dr. G. G. Roy and Dr. J. Thad Johnson.

JOHN RYAN
Has just received about 700 cases of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c., from a Big Sheriff's Sale in Chicago.
This is, without doubt, the LARGEST STOCK OF SHOES ever brought to Georgia, and among this lot can be found the CELEBRATED MAKES OF
ZIEGLER,
MILES,
DUNBAR,
PHELAN & BOLTON,
COUSINS,
MORROWS,
HANAN & REDDISH,
HESS,
BOYDEN,
and other renowned makes.
It took COURAGE and the CASH to tackle this IMMENSE LOT, and
JOHN RYAN
was equal to the emergency and planked down a check for the entire amount.
This is the way to buy and not go at it as some do, trying to get six and nine months credit.
The BARGAINS ARE HERE NOW, SO LOOK OUT FOR THEM!
JOHN RYAN
will sell Shoes less than they cost to manufacture, and no Shoe Dealer in the South can come within 25 per cent of his prices.
We have not space or time enough to enumerate the prices, but call at once and the FIFTEEN POLITE SHOE SALESMEN will take great pleasure in pricing you this
Grand Stock
Call early and avoid the big rush at
JOHN RYAN'S

THE SILVER PALACE,
A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall St.
Is the place to go where to find the newest and latest designs in Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
DIAMONDS
At very Low Prices.
A. F. PICKERT.
dec5—d1f4thp

SALE BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA OF REAL Estate in the city purchased for city tax.—Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, between the legal hours for sheriff's sales, on the first Tuesday in January, 1881, the real estate mentioned below, which has been purchased by the city at tax sales, by the marshal of the city for tax, and which has been held by the city for one year under such purchase, and which is now to be sold by the tax committee of the city council, of Atlanta, for the city, by virtue of a resolution of the mayor and general council of the same passed December 6, 1880, in pursuance of the act of the legislature approved February 27, 1877, and the ordinances passed by the mayor and general council of Atlanta in accordance therewith. The mayor of the city will make to the purchaser a quit-claim deed to the property purchased on payment of the purchase money, viz:

City lot in the 4th ward containing 46x70 feet, more or less, on Fort street, part of land lot 45, adjoining Jennings and Kelsey; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Neal & Alexander and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on alley and Pine street, part of land lot 47, adjoining Ford and Morrell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879 as the property of George Harris, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing 1-16 acre more or less, on Humphries street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Jones and Phillips; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Berry Allen, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Markham and Haynes streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Neal and Turner; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of Hal Bonner, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Dougherty; sold for city tax 1878, March 5, 1879, as the property of M E Dougherty and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Larkin street, part of land lot 108, adjoining Hancock and Howell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Dr O S Prophitt and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 230x108 feet more or less on Simpson street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Denham and Bell; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of T M Elyer and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1 acre more less on Williams and Cain streets, part of land lot 78, and adjoining Witherspoon and McGair; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of J K Hoke (½ int) and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on an alley, part of land lot 85, adjoining Johnson and Wilson; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Otto Richter and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on an alley, part of land lot 47, adjoining Venable; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of A Anderson, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 165 Foundry street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Kendrick & Dale; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of L M Spencer, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Wheat and Randolph streets, part of land lot 19, adjoining bank; sold for city tax 1878, March 5th, 1879, as the property of Neal & Solomon, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 96 Crew street, adjoining Herndon and Bleckley, part of land lot 76; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of John G. Martin, trustee, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Fillmore, Pratt and Moore streets, part of land lot 52, adjoining triangle; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of W. G. Newman, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 100x200 feet more or less, on 239 Mitchell and Hunter streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Rushing and Craig; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Richard Parsons, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 25x180 feet, more or less, on 44 Forsyth and Broad streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Williams and Phillips; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Mrs. M. S. Phillips, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing 46x115 feet, more or less, on 260 Hunter street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Pattillo and Thrower; sold for city taxes 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Mrs. L. C. Lunquest, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 15 Calhoun street, adjoining Haslett and Reeves, part of land lot 5?; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of Dr. F C Ford and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 47 Cain street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Goldsmith; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of [illegible] and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, [illegible] or less, on Jones [illegible] joining [illegible] 1879, as [illegible]

[illegible] 51, adjoining Ivy and Murphy, sold [illegible] 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property [illegible] Hancock, trustee, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward containing [illegible] more or less, on 303 Luckie street, part of land lot 79, adjoining Asher and Low; sold for city tax 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of Mrs. W F Bobo and purchased by the city.

[illegible] on Williams and Stallings; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Susan [illegible], colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 64 Houston and Collins street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Orme and Yarbrough; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Thomas Newnan and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Pine, McAfee and Venable street, part of land lot 79, adjoining [illegible]; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of William Parker and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 167 Simpson street, part of land lot 78, adjoining Bidgood and Gramling; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of C R Pennick and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 2½ acres, more or less, on Blackmon and Dorsey streets, adjoining Heyden & Dunning, part of land lot 46; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of W R Phillips, Sr, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Simpson and Spring streets, part of land lot 78, adjoining Smith and Renfrew; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of F W Bidgood, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Pine and Venable streets, part of land lot 79, adjoining Smyth and Meriam; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of S D Harris, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on 228 Spencer street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Ransom and Phillips; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th 1879, as the property of Mrs Marthy Smith, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward, containing 5 acres, more or less, on Georgia railroad and Factory street, part of land lot 45, adjoining Grant and Rawson; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of George A Trenholm & Son, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on 164 Collins street, adjoining Sheridan and Hunnerkoepf; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879 as the property of G W Sheridan, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 1-20 acre more or less on Forsyth and Church streets, part of land lot 79, adjoining Boyd & Bro; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of Jasper N. Smith, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on 138 Railroad street, part of land lot 52, adjoining Austell and Chandler; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of R. C. Shumate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 63x100 feet more or less, on 59 Jones avenue and Bush street, part of land lot 82, adjoining McArthur and Taliaferro; sold for city tax 1879, November 4th, 1879, as the property of J. C. Baird, and purchased by the city.

City lot in 4th ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 24 Ellis street, part of land lot 51, adjoining Gordon and Sage; sold for city tax, 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of W F Daniel and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 150x100 feet, more or less, on 43-51 Hunter street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Albright and Inman; sold for city taxes, 1879, November 4, 1879, as the property of D. C. O'Keefe's estate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on 106 Tatnall and Markham streets, part of land lot 84, adjoining Jones; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Wm. Lee, colored, estate, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2d ward, containing 10 acres more or less, on Humphries street, part of land lot 85, adjoining city limits and brewery; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of M. Kreis, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Gray street, part of land lot 82, adjoining Farrington & Williams; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Dave Kinnebrew, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Magazine street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Loyd & Whitfield; sold for city tax 1879, December 3, 1879; as the property of Wm. Johnson, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on Fort street, part of land lot 46, adjoining Tanner and Lee; sold for city tax 1879, December 3d, 1879, as the property of Richard Jackson, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on alley and Emma streets, part of land lot 82, adjoining McGriff and Powell; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of John T Hunter, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less on Railroad street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Smith and Hall; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of J M Hambrick, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Larkin street, part of land lot 108, adjoining Prophett and Defoor; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Mrs M Howard, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 1½ acres more or less, on Randolph street, part of land lot 18, adjoining Stewart and Rice; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of I A Hopper, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward, containing 50x140 feet more or less, on Randolph street, part of land lot 18, adjoining Green and Terrill; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Ralph Hill, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 3d ward containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on alley and Martin street, part of land lot 53, adjoining Plant; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of J. Harrington, col, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 163 Fair street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Wynn and Alexander; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Mrs A F Heard and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Davis street, part of land lot 83, adjoining Cartine and Malone; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of S L Harris and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 4th ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Jackson street, part of land lot 47, adjoining Mitchell; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of Ganaway Martin and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 5th ward containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 97 Rock street, part of land lot 82, adjoining Black and Lee; sold for city taxes 1879, December 3, 1879, as the property of John C. Morrison and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 2nd ward, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on 41 Ira street, part of land lot 85, adjoining [illegible]

ESTABLISHED [illegible]
CLARK'S O.N.T. SPOOL COTTON
(WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS)
THIS SPOOL COTTON is [illegible] ly admitted to be the Standard of the World. It is the Strongest Thread made and contains a[illegible] is valuable to Machine Operators [illegible] perfectly soft and contains no [illegible] jure the Thread. The [illegible] are the most brilliant [illegible] Cotton. It has taken the highest awards at all the Great World's Fairs since the first held in London in 1851, down to that held in Paris in 1878, where O. N. T. was awarded the GOLD MEDAL for Great Strength and General Excellence.
It has taken the premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited.
It has just been awarded the Medal of Progress over all competitors at the Great Fair just closed in San Francisco, California. It has also just been awarded the SILVER MEDAL (being the highest and only premium given to Spool Cotton) at the ATLANTA FAIR, ending October 23d, 1880.
A full assortment of this Celebrated Thread can now be had at Wholesale and Retail at
JOHN KEELY'S,
And at Wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
705 oct25—d[illegible]

MERCER'S
Reading Room,
SAMPLE ROOM,
Chess Room,
BILLIARD PARLORS,
—AND—
TEN PIN ALLEYS.
ALL FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Mineral Waters
ON DRAUGHT.
One Hundred Casks Genuine
IRISH PORTER
JUST ARRIVED.
Everything Strictly First-class
—AT—
The Reading Room,
Nos. 20 and 22 Marietta Street.
115 oct31—d2m

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURED BY
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.
CINCINNATI.
MILLINERY
REPRESENTED BY
J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.
84 july4—d6m sun wed fri

Glass! Glass!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 19 Broad street, and [illegible] receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I [illegible] am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices [illegible] Also a well selected stock of
PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, E[illegible]
at prices that defy competition.
November 8, 1880. [illegible]
nov9—d6m
—Prompt attention to business and low prices will win. The [illegible] Traynham, Geise & Ray, [illegible] manufacturers of Sash and Blinds.
220 oct10 d[illegible]

Ap 2 38
Ser Eur Part